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IN THE CAPITAL.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN THE HOUSE AGAIN.

The Discontinuance of the Southern Fast Mail—The Difficulties in the Way—The Rapid Schedule to be Re-established—Mr. Blount's Remarks—The Collectorship Fight.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—Yesterday I called to see Mr. Thompson, the superintendent of the railway mail service, and asked if the suspension of the fast southern mail which went into effect to-day would be final.

"I hope not," he said. "As you know, we have had great trouble with the fast mail this winter. Mr. Talcott, the general manager of the Richmond and Danville, says it has rained or snowed steadily on some part of his line since the middle of December. It has therefore been impossible to make the schedule. The law requires that a reduction in the amount paid the road shall be made when there is delay. Mr. Talcott said if we held him thus responsible he could not take the risk for the meagre compensation offered. Of course the law requiring such a penalty could not be set aside, and the railroad authorities therefore decided to take the train off."

"You say you do not think the suspension will be permanent?"

"I believe Mr. Talcott will restore the train at the present rates when the weather becomes more settled. In a few weeks the fast southern mail will be going again, I suppose."

"Are you not having some trouble with congress?"

"Yes. There seems to be a disposition in the house to cut off the appropriation for this service. I should think your people would be anxious to see it continued and would ask their representatives to sustain it. It gives you your northern mail practically a day sooner than you could otherwise get it.

"To perfect this service an increased appropriation is needed, but the house seems to be quibbling over it. With what we have we can probably go to work again in milder weather, but to make a thoroughly reliable and constantly improving fast mail we must have more money."

Thus talked Mr. Thompson, who seems to be a practical man with high pressure on at all times.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, has had a good deal to say during the discussion of the postal appropriation bills, and some of his remarks have been construed into an attempt to break down this service. Such I do not understand to be his meaning. He did oppose a surplus appropriation of $500,000 in the bill to be placed absolutely in the hands of the postmaster general and used at his discretion for fast mail. Mr. Blount takes the position that if congress is going to establish a fast mail it ought to go at it right. Some fixed system should be established and the expenditures should come more directly under the supervision of congress.

While Mr. Blount has become famous as a strict economist in use of the public money, he has not done anything to stamp him as a reactionist. His views are progressive, but practical and safe.

The fast mail may be interrupted for a while, and its management may be changed, but in this day of electricity there is no danger of decreasing the rapidity and facility of the mails.

THREE SCORE AND TEN.

Yesterday Mr. Stephens was seventy years old. At 4 o'clock he gave a dinner to the Georgia representatives and after 7 received general calls. His familiar rooms at the National were full for two hours. Everybody from Georgia called and scores of friends from all parts of the country joined in congratulating the statesman. In a special book he asked each visitor to write his or her name, and several pages were filled.

Mr. Stephens was never in a finer mood. It is a common remark here this winter that he looks younger than he did a year ago, and yesterday, surrounded by a circle of friends, he was even more animated than usual. He looks back from this allotted period of life over nearly half a century spent in public service during the most eventful years of the republic. His has been as active a life as any that I can think of in American history. From its wear and trials he has passed into an old age of beautiful peace and is still one of the most active factors in our politics. That he will continue long to be so, is the clear conclusion from his excellent health and his wonderful mental activity.

THE COLLECTORSHIP FIGHT

has no new developments. Clark has talked to Folger, who is against him, and to Raum who is for him. Bryant left a last plea for his favorite and Wade is doing good service in his behalf.

The Farrow faction appear to have up steam. They are as confident of Clark's removal as they were a week ago. Walter Johnson says personally he cares very little about it, and I think he is getting the worst of the bargain if he gives up his comfortable berth at Columbus for the fret and hard work of the place that has kept Clark in hot water under three administrations.

Jack Brown moves around with an activity that would give suspicion that he was on the trail of a big sensation if we did not know that he is a very vigorous man, and is always red hot.

Mr. Speer is reported as hostile to Clark. The scism in the party of allies is sadly alarming.

THE BLAINE POLICY.

The correspondence between the state department and our representatives in South and Central American republics regarding the proposed peace congress is giving to the press. At the date of the last communication from Minister Morgan, Mexico had made no reply to the invitation.

Minister Logan is doubtful of the acceptance of the invitation by either Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras or Costa Rica, inasmuch as the participation in such congress would place them under bond to keep the peace towards each other, as well as within their borders, and such bond would not at all suit the purposes or habits of the political leaders in these countries. Venezuela accepts the invitation.

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF GEORGIA.

The house judiciary committee to-day authorized a report with a favorable recommendation of a substitute for Representative Blount's bill in regard to the duties of clerks of the circuit and district courts in the southern district of Georgia. The substitute provides that the circuit and district judges of that district shall appoint two clerks, each of whom shall be clerk of the circuit and district court; one of said clerks to have his office at Savannah and the other at Macon.

A LONG PETITION.

John P. Gould, of New York, is here with a memorial more than 5,000 feet long, and signed by the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, tax payers and others, residing in nearly every state in the union, which will be presented to the ways and means committee to-morrow or next day. It asks that the tax on bank deposits and the two cent stamp on checks and drafts may be abolished.

THE FITZJOHN PORTER CASE.

The Fitzjohn Porter case was under consideration at the cabinet meeting to-day, and it is believed that action will be taken towards having it reopened. All the members were present except the attorney general.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

The committee on civil service was authorized to send for persons and papers upon a statement by Mr. Hawley that the committee desired this authority, so as to enable them to pay the mileage of several gentlemen whose presence they desired.

At 12:50 privileged morning business having been finished, the calendar became the regular order of business under the Anthony rule until 1:30.

Mr. Edmunds moved a suspension of all standing orders to take up the anti-polygamy bill.

The discussion of this proposition used up the morning hour, but it was voted down by 21 to 29.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the pension arrears resolution came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Edmunds again moved to proceed with the anti-polygamy bill, but said he would not ask action on the motion until the several senators who had given notice of set speeches on other subjects to-day, had been heard.

By unanimous consent, the unfinished business was then informally laid aside, and Mr. Slater spoke on the importance to the commerce of the northwest of the improvement of the Columbia river.

Mr. Vance then took the floor for a speech on the tariff. He deplored the burdens of a high protective policy, which fell with the greatest weight upon the agricultural class, and did more to retard the growth and impair the wealth of the south than any other cause. This policy, he thought, illustrated the general drift of congressional legislation, in allowing one section of the country to absorb and utilize the emoluments and benefits of the government to the exclusion of another section. This tendency was manifest in the disposal of the public lands. Of the total given in aid of the construction of railroads, the north secured the lion's share of 33,488,000 acres, as against 12,000,000 acres allowed to the states of the south. The railroad corporations in the north had received for building railroads 139,341,000 acres, while only the southern corporation that had received anything, if by a poetic stretch of imagination, the Southern Pacific could be called a southern corporation, was given 9,520,000 acres. 4,500,000 acres had been given in aid of the northern canals, and not a solitary acre for this purpose in the south. As to the amounts for educational purposes, the disparity was such, Mr. Vance thought, as to put to shame the man who accused the south of illiteracy, and boasted of the north's superior intelligence, because the whole 70,207,000 acres of the common property of the people had been given for the support of schools in northern states, and but 6,434,000 had gone to aid the south. On the northern internal improvements the government had expended $39,661,000, and for similar purposes in the southern states, $2,225,000. A calculation showed as a grand total that money and lands expended by the government for the benefit of the north was $275,362,000, against $94,814,000; and the donation of 246,449,000 acres of land against 28,319,000 acres. Besides this, 7-10th of all the emoluments of the public offices were enjoyed by northern people. Denouncing protection as robbery, and referring to the text of the supreme court decision in support of his assertion, that this term had been applied by that court to the present system, Mr. Vance ridiculed what he called the hypocrisy of the manufacturers cry of "protection to American labor. He denied that protection built up a home market except for manufacturers.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Vance's remarks the pension arrears resolution came up and Mr. Call, who was awarded the floor upon it, deferred his remarks until to-morrow.

Mr. Edmunds then asked for a vote on his motion to take up the anti-polygamy bill, and after an arrangement which entitled Mr. Call to retain the floor for his speech to-morrow on the pensions, the motion prevailed and the bill was taken up and laid over as the next business in order, after Mr. Call shall have finished his remarks.

Bills were sntroduced on the call to exempt vessels of less than twenty-five tons in inland waters of the United States, and not engaged in the transportation of passengers, from inspection and license.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was referred, requesting the president to bring the attention of the government of Nicaragua to the necessity of arranging by a convention for a final settlement of all unadjusted claims existing between the United States and Nicaragua, and of the citizens of either of said governments against the other government.

THE HOUSE.

Under the call of committees the following reports were submitted:

By Mr. Willetts, of Michigan, from the committee on the judiciary, to prevent persons living in bigamy or polygamy from holding any civil office of trust or profit in any of the territories of the United States, and from being delegates to congress. House calendar.

By Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—Amending section 1090 of the revised statutes relating to interest on judgments rendered by the court of claims, so as to provide that in cases where the judgment applied for in favor of a claimant of the same is affirmed by the supreme court, the interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent, shall be allowed from the date of its presentation to the secretary of the treasury for payment. House calendar.

Bills were reported by Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, from the committee on patents, for the extension of letters patent for improvements in the Eclipse cotton gin. Patent calendar.

By Mr. Orth, from the committee on foreign affairs (adversely), a resolution (originally offered by Mr. Robinson, of New York,) calling on the attorney general for his opinion as to whether, if Joseph Warren Kafer, Alonzo B. Cornell or Charles Carroll, should be arrested in the British empire without having committed any crime, the English government, by suspending the writ of habeas corpus could lawfully detain him on indefinite suspicion without a trial or without the right of the United States to demand his release.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, desired to debate the resolution, but the speaker held that pending the motion to lay it on the table was not debatable.

The resolution was tabled, yeas 117, nays 103.

Mr. Orth also reported adversely a resolution requesting the president to communicate all correspondence with the British government on file in the state department in reference to the case of D. H. O'Connor, a citizen of the United States, now imprisoned in Ireland. Mr. Orth stated that the papers referred to had already been asked for by a previous resolution of the house.

Under the guise of a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Cox, of New York, managed to get in a few remarks in support of both resolutions, declaring that there was underlying the first great principle of American citizenship; and that second, it was necessary to show the state department that congress was urgent in the matter.

The house agreed to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Cox thereupon offered an amendment requesting the president to obtain for O'Connor and other American citizens now imprisoned under a suspension of the habeas corpus by the British government in Ireland, without trial, conviction or sentence, a speedy and fair trial or a prompt release.

A point of order was raised that the amendment was germane to the subject and the speaker sustained the point. This started a lively debate, in which Mr. Robinson, of New York, led off and bore the chief part. He questioned the manhood of any member who would vote to table such a resolution, and declared he had not been able to get fair play on the floor; he had been repressed and sat upon. The committee on foreign affairs and the state department alone seemed to be unaware of the fact that American citizens were imprisoned in Ireland. Mr. Robinson then proceeded to name some of the Americans imprisoned in Ireland. There was Mr. McSweeney, of California. He had a certificate of naturalization, on which was engraved the American eagle, but a tyrannical despot paid no more attention to it than if it were a crow or a cormorant. Another prisoner was Michael Hart, of Massachusetts. Would Massachusetts stand by and let a citizen rot in a foreign prison? No country, ancient or modern, had ruled with an iron hand so terribly and tyrannically as did England to-day. Referring to the newspaper criticisms upon his course, he said he could not get the representatives of the press to do him justice. He was not talking about Ireland, but about the unjust imprisonment of American citizens. He wanted to say nothing about Ireland, and yet he was represented as spending the time of house in talking about it. Mr. Robinson's remarks took a very personal turn, and were directed largely against Mr. Robeson of New Jersey.

The latter obtained the floor and replied in the same strain. Mr. Robeson yielded the floor to Mr. Orth, to allow him to demand the previous question on the resolution. The confusion which had been all day very great upon the floor was increased as Messrs. Randall, Cox and Hooker of Mississippi rose with a point of order against the speaker awarding the floor to Mr. Orth, contending that as the recommendation of the committee on foreign affairs had not been agreed to, the control of the measure had passed out of the hands of Mr. Orth, and that the speaker should recognize the opponents of the committee's recommendation. The speaker overruled the point of order, and held that as none had claimed the floor to take control of the measure, he was bound to recognize the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Orth) to demand the previous question.

From this decision Mr. Cox appealed, but the appeal was tabled—yeas 128, nays 112.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, a member of the committee on foreign affairs, stated that he had never heard the resolution considered in the committee, nor had any other member of the minority members done so.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee, stated that he had not understood that the resolution had been considered, and nothing about it appeared on the minutes of the committee meeting. He had been informed, however, that just prior to the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Orth had stated that if there was no objection he would report the resolution to the house, and that hearing none, he had done so.

Mr. Randall then raised the point of order that as the resolution was not reported from a committee, it was not in order.

The speaker held that the objection came too late.

Mr. Randall said that he wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that a resolution had come to the house without the consent of the committee.

Mr. Cox then moved to recommit the resolution, with instructions to the committee to insert therein the names of Michael Hart, H. O. Mahoney and John McEnery, and to add a clause requesting the president to demand of the British government the prompt trial of those citizens or their prompt release.

Mr. Orth stated that he had no objection to that action.

The resolution was accordingly recommitted with instructions as stated.

Mr. Hoblitzell, of Maryland, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware ship canal, to connect with the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, for military and naval defense and for commercial purposes. Referred.

The proposition for a night session was voted down and the consideration of the apportionment bill was resumed.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, gave notice of a motion he would make to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report a bill fixing the number of representatives at 250

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, proceeded to argue in favor of a small representation, but the great confusion in the hall prevented his being heard, and he yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

A DISPUTED VOTE,

Which Results in a Ten Thousand Dollar Suit for Libel.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—At the recent election of the state treasurer by the legislature of Maryland in joint convention, the democratic nominee, Barnes Compton, who was re-elected, received more than the democratic vote, indicating that republican senators had voted for him. The Herald and Torch, a republican journal, published at Hagerstown, Washington county, and said to be owned and edited by Peter Negley, United States assistant treasurer at the custom house in this city, charges that State Senator Joseph H. Farrow, a republican from Washington county, was a traitor to his party in voting for Compton for state treasurer, as being induced to do so by having received a contract on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and now Senator Farrow has instituted suit against Negley in the circuit court of Washington county for slander, laying his damages at $10,000.

A MONOPOLY AT WORK.

Trouble Between the Pullman Company and Its Employes.

CHICAGO, February 14.—[Special.]—The determination of the Pullman car authorities at Pullman that the workmen at their shops should pay ten cents per day for rides to and from work into Chicago has aroused a decided feeling of hostility. Heretofore transportation has been furnished free to the employes at an expense of eight thousand dollars per month, and it was held by the company that the employes should share half of the expense. To-day when the company announced the pay system the carpenters and painters immediately struck and, gathering several hundred allies, repaired to market square and held an orderly meeting. The matter is still unsettled, and a general strike is threatened to-morrow.

The Georgia State Agricultural Society.

AUGUSTA, February 14.—The Georgia state agricultural society met here to-day in annual convention. Two hundred and fifty delegates were present. The sentiment of the convention is decidedly in favor of planting more grain and less cotton. The prospect for a small grain crop throughout the state is excellent. The convention will be in session three days.

Death of General Warren.

FORT VALLEY, February 14.—[special.]—General Eli Warren, of Perry, died yesterday at his home at twelve o'clock of heart disease. He was eighty-two years of age.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

ANSWERING THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

American Commerce with Manchester—Boyd in the Water—The Italian Scrutin de Liste—The Disturbances in the Turkish Domains—Persia Furnishes an Item.

LONDON, February 14.—The house of commons this evening resumed the debate on the address on Mr. McCarthy's amendment, condemning the government's Irish policy and urging an immediate return to constitutional methods. It was rejected by a vote of 98 to 30. The address was adopted by a vote of 87 to 22. The house then adjourned.

Mr. Shaw, the American consul at Manchester, has issued his annual report of the trade between his consular district and the United States during the year ending September 30th, 1881. The report shows a decrease in the declared exports of over $3,000,000, or over 20 per cent as compared with the exports of the previous year.

Boyd had his first row on the Tyne to-day, going six miles. The river was in bad condition, and his boat, which he had borrowed, was unsuitable. The spin was no criterion of his ability.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, February 4.—It is the belief here regarding the difficulty between France and Guatemala, growing out of the alleged assault on November the 17th, on the secretary of the French legation, that were the powers of equal strength war would inevitably result from the misunderstanding. The French government refused to listen to the explanation of the affair offered by Guatemala, and even to receive the envoy of the latter government. The case was made up wholly on ex parte evidence, furnished by the French minister in Guatemala, with the result already announced.

It is propose to establish a steamship line between Livingston, Guatemala, and New Orleans, if the government of Guatemala will grant a subsidy.

More activity is shown in the prosecution of the canal work on the isthmus, but nothing has been accomplished at all in proportion to what the public were led to expect would be done by this time. The company have just concluded a contract with an American firm of Huerne, Slaven & Lynch, for six million cubic metres of excavation on that part of the canal running through the swamps from Aspinwall to Gatun, at a rate of thirty cents per metre. Elevators of American manufacture are to be employed on the work. As it will require six mouths at least to have the first elevator built, there is little likelihood of the work being commenced till late in the year. No excavating whatever has yet been done.

The merchants of Panama and the government of the state have come to an amicable settlement of the difficulties arising out of the tax question, both parties having made concessions.

The Lima correspondent of the Star and Herald, under date of January 17th, mentions the return of the two expeditions which went into the Cordilleras. They found no enemies to oppose them, but much misery and sicknesf. The pathways through the mountains were found strewn with the dead of the broken and fugitive bands led by Cacerio. An expedition has now left for the other side of the Cordilleras, where Chilian authorities are to be appointed, and an effort made to restore some kind of order in the numerous villages of the formerly flourishing department of Junin.

The disasters at Chinea, caused through the contest between the bands of Mas and Vallivisцinca, are greater than at first reported. The foreigners were acting as an urban guard, and endeavored to save the town, and with it their property, and in so doing three lives have been sacrificed and the town sacked and almost totally destroyed by fire. Mas gave his men permission to sack the town after entering. Between fifty and sixty foreigners are said to have been killed, property and goods destroyed are valued at eight millions in gold.

THE SPANISH PILGRIMAGE.

ROME, February 14.—The pope, in giving an audience to the Spanish ambassador, said that he regretted the political organization which had arisen in connection with the proposed pilgrimage, which he would prefer to see abandoned. He would, he added, give instruction to that effect, and would recall his nuncio at Madrid because he gave too much support to the Carlist promoters of the pilgrimage

MADRID, February 14.—The Impartial states that Senor DeCardenas, Spanish ambassador, at the vatican, has telegraphed that the pope now desires that the Spanish prelates alone be allowed to organize the pilgrimage to Rome.

A meeting of tradesmen was held here today, at which fully five thousand were present. They unanimously resolved to offer passive resistance to the collection of a new license tax, and as the last resort even to allow their goods to be distrained. Senor Camacho, minister of finance, persists in demanding immediate payment of tax.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February 14.—The Economica, a journal, has been denounced by a court of law, and its editor arrested on account of virulent articles written in controversy with a conservative journal which threatened to lead to a disturbance of the peace. The conservative organ had instigated passion political against the editor of the Revista. So this, his arrest, was a matter of precaution, as his life was in danger. The captain-general, in reply to the delegation of liberals, said the act of the court would affect in no way the policy he had marked out for himself in the governorship of the island.

EGYPT.

VIENNA, February 14.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt to the Frendenblatt says that a detachment of Yemen rebels is advancing upon Mecca via Soadeh to proclaim there the spiritual deposition of the sultan of Turkey and a restoration of the Arabian caliphate.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Daily News says the situation continues to be one of expectancy. It is feared that the present ministers will be forced to take decided action in order to hold their own with the army. There are distinct symptoms of impatience among the soldiery, of which the chamber is merely the mouth piece.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 14.—Advices from Sophia state that Balbaroff and Zankoff, representing respectively the moderate and advance parties, have agreed that the present state of things in Bulgaria cannot continue, that a return to a constitutional form of government is necessary, and that the great majority of the people favor a revision of the the constitution. Russia is disposed to advise Prince Alexander to re-establish preliminary control, and a fresh political crisis is therefore regarded as probable.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, February 14.—A telegram from Zara reports that the outlook at Cattarro is improving. The inhabitants of the several villages upon whose support the Crivoscians have hitherto reckoned have disclaimed solidarity with the insurgents, and offered to form a volunteer corps. So far ten columns have been formed and 5,000 rifles distributed. Columns of volunteers are also forming in the district of Ragusa to operate against insurgents.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 14.—Baron de Courcel, the new French ambassador, has presented his credentials to Emperor William.

A Berlin dispatch to the St. James Gazette says France seems disinclined to reconvene the monetary conference on April 1st, owing to her desire to avoid further failure in her efforts to secure uniformity of views on the part of the powers.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 14.—A dispatch from Berlin to the St. James Gazette says it is stated that the coronation of the czar has been postponed until September.

The central panslavist committee at Moscow has issued an appeal for the support of the insurgents in Herzgovina. It is stated that General Skobeloff intends to join the Herzgovinans.

PERSIA.

LONDON, February 14.—A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says: The shah of Persia has granted to a French company the concession for the construction of a railway from Teheran to Reshet. The company is to pay 5,500,000 francs on the opening of the line, besides a rent of 55,000 francs yearly for the period of the concession.

ARABIA.

TABREEZ, February 14.—An epidemic strongly resembling the plague recently appeared near Sanjbulagh. Forty deaths have occurred since February 8th.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 14.—Louis Joseph Martel, an ex-president of the senate, and Henri Auguste Barbier, poet, are dead.

ITALY.

ROME, February 14.—The chamber of deputies to-day adopted the scrutin de liste by a vote of 200 against 143.

THE WEATHER VICISSITUDES.

The Rivers Still Swelling Over their Banks—Railroad Communication.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Direct communication between Louisville and Memphis by the Louisville and Nashville railroad was restored to-day, the interruption by high water having lasted 26 days.

LITTLE ROCK, February 14.—A special from Helena, Arkansas, dated yesterday, says, the river at this point has risen higher. Advices from Madison and Walnut Bend indicate a rapid rise during the past twenty-four hours. The levee at Walnut Hills is broken in several places and not three acres of land are to be seen in any direction. Telegrams have been sent to Memphis asking that boats be sent down to take out the cattle, horses and mules. The St. Francis river is reported to be rising along its entire length. The situation is indeed alarming, but the citizens of Helena are determined to leave nothing undone to keep out the water.

LITTLE ROCK, February 14.—A report was received this morning that the levee had broken at the delta of the Mississippi, ten miles below Helena, but particulars have not been received.

Longville river is very high. The trestle on the Iron Mountain and Helena railway which crosses this river is about fifteen inches under water. Mails and passengers are transferred by means of skiffs.

Lick creek is very high, and was running across the track of the Arkansas Midland railroad. It is now raining hard, and if it continues all the small streams in this section will be booming by morning, greatly interfering with railroad traffic. Laborers will be at work and the levee will be strongly guarded at all times.

A SMALL-POX PATIENT FROZEN.

Escaping From the Buffalo Pest-House and Found Dead in a Creek.

BUFFALO, N. Y. February 14.—The patient who escaped from the pest-house met with a terrible fate, his body being found frozen stiff this morning in Scajaquada creek, not far from the institution. The case is a remarkable one. William Brandt, a mechanic employed in the foundry of Sherman S. Jewett & Co., was exposed to contagion by the presence in the foundry of William Pepsty, whose mother had communicated the disease of small pox to him, and who was then suffering with a severe attack of varioloid. Mr. Brandt's symptoms developed rapidly last week, and he was obliged to remain at home. The city health officers were informed of the matter, and on Monday last Brandt was taken from his home and driven in an open buggy to the pest-house. His principal attire during this cold drive was a heavy blanket, which, the neighbors say, was not adequate to protect him from the weather. On the night of Wednesday, while in a delirium, Brandt rose from his bed, forced open the window, which had not been provided with proper fastenings, and made his escape from the pest-house. The keeper, John Werrick, claimed that the man effected his escape on the following morning while the keeper was going for a scuttle of coal. Werrick says he was away from the room not more than five minutes. There are some persons who strongly censure Merrick, and who say that had the man escaped during this five minutes' absence he could not have got so far away as not to have been readily traced. It is stated to-day that an action for damages will be begun against the city by Brandt's widow.

CHARLESTON'S CREDIT.

A Heavy Reduction Shown in the Debt of the City.

CHARLESTON, February 14.—The mayor's financial exhibit presented to the city council to-night shows a reduction of the total municipal debts in the past ten years from $5,250,000 to $4,250,000 and a reduction of the annual interest from $315,000 to $185,000, four-fifths of the total debt having been funded in four per cent, thirty year, non-taxable bonds. The present city administration has asked for and obtained from the state legislature an amendment to the city charter so restricting the debt creating power of the city government as practically to prohibit any future increase of debt and limiting the appropriations to the income of the year. The mayor announces that the city is now in a position to meet and retire the installments of its debt due within ten years, as they mature.

Shot and Killed.

RALEIGH, February 14.—To-day, in this county, while Eldridge Blake and a man named Peebles were carrying Henry Jones, a negro cattle-thief, to a magistrate for trial, Jones shot and killed Blake and made his escape, going towards Weldon, it is thought.

The Wandering Refugees.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 14.—A public meeting, called by the mayor, will be held to-morrow to make provision for the three hundred Jewish refugees who left Liverpool Saturday for this port.

A Disabled Steamer.

LONDON, February 14.—Nederland passed Sardinian in a disabled condition, in latitude 49, longitude 28.

DEALING IN COTTON,

AND GETTING DEALT OUT OF THEIR MONEY THEREBY.

How the Tornado in Cotton Caught the Trusting Speculators of Louisville, and Left Them Wrecked upon the Banks of the Muddy Ohio—The Crowd in the Whirl.

NEW YORK, February 14.—A Louisville special says: The rapid decline of cotton futures in New York and New Orleans caused much excitement in the commercial circles in Louisville. Several hundred thousand dollars are supposed to be lost, as nearly all the peculators were on the long side. Had the news of the failures in New Orleans reached Louisville before the close of business, the chances are that there would have been a panic. All the small fry in the cotton deals were swept out. Since November the first, merchants, shop boys and chambermaids, in fact, every man or woman who could raise a $5 note, rushed to the bucket shops and invested in cotton. Nearly all this class got frozen out last week and the week before, but yesterday the decline busted the last one of them. Their margins were all gone, and with them all their hopes and castles in the air.

THE BREAK IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Cotton futures have been demoralized here for some time. They have steadily declined for more than a week. On Thursday, just before the closing of the exchange, there was a fall of fifteen points, resulting in the failure of two firms, Bladies, Wood & Co., and Ben Gerson & Co. Other houses were brought to the verge of ruin. On Friday there was a slight improvement, and the bulls took courage. The business done that day was the biggest in the history of the exchange, 230,000 bales being sold. Another rise on Saturday restored confidence, and the bulls went into it heavy. Monday morning, on news from New York, the market broke and futures fell suddenly from 22 to 39 points. A scene of wild confusion at the exchange followed. The bears had everything their own way all day. The failures were announced of Payne & Green, Lewis & Williams, William Chester & Quackenbuesh, J. A. Lafette, C. L. Walker, and Williams & Pinkard, all cotton future brokers. More were threatened to follow when the bears came forward and stopped the panic, in order to prevent a general smash up. Several houses were left on the verge of ruin, and another decline will shipwreck half a dozen more. The failures are attributable to the fact that many brokers held futures for distant correspondents with whom they could not communicate by telegraph. Futures declined rapidly, and they could not get their correspondents to put up the premiums. The result is that they have to bear the loss. Of the firms failing, the heaviest losers are Williams & Pinkard and Lewis & Williams. The market was intensely excitedly yesterday.

The National cotton exchange statement for five months ending January 31, shows: Total overland movement to mills direct of 335,977 bales, an excess over last year of 1,010; the total amount of this year's crop that has appeared at ports and points of crossing overland is 4,079,013, against 4,372,352 last year; total foreign exports, 1,934,703, a deficit, compared with last year, of 568,006; shipments overland to Canada, 21,238, against 15,080 last year; northern spinners took during five months, 1,177,242, an excess over last year of 70,651 bales.

The following failures were posted at the cotton exchange yesterday: Samuel H. Buck & Co., Henry Hentz, of New York, in commendam; Henry Legendre & Son, and Henry N. Martin. All were cotton future brokers and buyers, and transacted business through the future room of the New Orleans cotton exchange. The rules of the cotton exchange require that the margins be kept up from day to day, and consequently the failure of any firm or indvidual can only entail a loss on those dealing with that firm or individual to the extent of the fluctuations of the day. The above mentioned firms had put up margins covering everything up to noon, and the only losses sustained are those resulting from the decline since noon. On long cottons it is stated to-night that these losses will not be heavy, though the firms themselves and their customers have doubtless lost heavily by the decline in futures during the past two weeks.

At a meeting of the future brokers held at the cotton exchange to-night those present agreed to assume all outstanding contracts of Samuel H. Buck & Co., at to-day's closing prices, which will prevent their being thrown on the market to-morrow.

AN UNFAVORABLE WEEK.

BOSTON, February 14.—The Post says the following table shows the total gross exchanges at the twenty-four leading clearing-houses of the United States, twenty-three being for the week ending February 11, and one (Louisville) for the week ending February 9: New York, $776,372,169; Boston, $66,949,431; Philadelphia, $47,793,912; Chicago, $39,788,550; Cincinnati, $19,000,000; St. Louis, $1,806,619; Baltimore, $12,036,794; New Orleans, $12,823,264; San Francisco, $9,694,554; Pittsburg, $7,213,074; Milwaukee, $6,710,000; Louisville, $9,274,813; Providence, $4,345,400; Kansas City, $3,092,000; Indianapolis, $2,080,000; Cleveland, $2,129,077; New Haven, $1,125,647; Memphis, $601,985; Columbus, $1,047,886; Peoria, $1,005,431; Springfield, $764,218; Worcester, $729,686; Lowell, $490,311; Syracuse, $525,540. Total, $1,043,869,338; outside of New York, $267,297,160.

The exhibit this week is a decidedly unfavorable one, both as compared with that of last week and with that of the corresponding week of last year. In the twenty-four leading cities the total gross exchanges of the week amount to $1,043,869,338, against $1,346,386,614 in twenty-three cities last week. This falling off is to be assigned in the main to legitimate causes. Stormy weather has interfered with distribution in localities, and in this way business at certain points has been somewhat curtailed, and the aggregate of the clearing house exchanges marked down. Our figures as compared with those of the corresponding week last year show a decrease of 14.4 per cent, as against an increase of 2.2 per cent last week, and one of 5.2 per cent the previous week.

ST. LOUIS FAILURES.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—The suspension of the commission house of George H. Small & Co. was announced this morning. The firm had done a large business with the south in grain, provisions, etc., and has bought pretty heavy lines of options in grain for their customers in that section. The late break in wheat forced the firm to put up large margins, and most of their customers sent the firm one to three days' drafts on themselves, but for some unknown reason many of these drafts were returned protested and the house found it necessary to suspend. Mr. Small says the firm's liabilities here are comparatively light, and if their customers will pay the margins due, which amounts to about $20,000, the firm will be able to pay up in the course of a couple of months and have something over.

Stephen A. Bemis, late of Bemis, Bro. & Co., bagging and bag manufacturers, but later a speculator in cotton and wheat, long on both, has failed. His liabilities are stated at $20,000.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING, SAYING AND THINKING.

The Proposed Chattanooga, Columbus and Florida Railroad—A Bold Burglary Perpetrated—The Macon and Brunswick Extension—A Cashier's Mistake—Other Notes.

THOMASVILLE, February 21.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Columbus and Florida railroad yesterday the following named gentlemen were elected a board of directors: Judge A. Hood, Hon. William M. Tumlin and Captain M. I. Atkins, of Cuthbert; Colonel S. G. McClendon, of Thomasville; Colonel W. H. Crawford and Captain Asker Jackson, of Bainbridge. The board elected S. G. McClendon president, and the Hon. William M. Tumlin secretary and treasurer. This is one of the most important lines of road to be built in the south. It is practically a continuation of the Cincinnati Southern to the gulf via Rome, Columbus, Cuthbert, Bainbridge and Tallahassee and Gainesville, Florida, varying only nineneen miles from an air-line to the gulf. This line of railroad will open up the finest farming, timber and turpentine regions in Georgia and Florida, and when completed will, in the nature of things, be a most important line, connecting Florida with the great northwest, and offering the shortest route for passengers and freight. About 58 miles of this road is now graded, and right of way procured from Bainbridge to Columbus.

LAGRANGE, February 14.—[Special.]—Last Saturday two white tramps, merely boys, came into LaGrange and began begging at every house they came to. About one o'clock while Mr. A. E. Reid and family were at dinner, they slipped into his house and stole a fine overcoat that was hanging on a rack in the hall, and at once put out for Hogansville. As soon as Mr. Reid missed his overcoat, he made the fact known to Marshal Ware. Suspicion led to these boys as the thieves, and Marshal Ware at once started for Hogansville, where he found them in the hotel engaged in a nice game of cards. He arrested them and brought them back to LaGrange that night. Monday morning they were tried before Judge Beall, of the county court, and fined $25 or four months in the chain gang. They gave their names as Bennie Paul and Jack Roberts, from New Orleans, and said they were dead-beating their way to Atlanta. They had sold the overcoat to a negro man at Whitfield's crossing for $7.50. The coat was recovered and brought back to Mr. Reid. Marshall Ware never fails to get them.——Mr. T. C. Crenshaw is receiving the machinery for his new saw and grist mill. Mr. Ray, from New York, is putting it up.

BYRON, February 13. — [Special.] — Mrs. Sarah Harper, a highly respectable lady of this place, died to-day at 7 a. m. She was stricken speechless last Saturday morning, and lingered till her death. She was about eighty-one years of age, and a member of the Missionary church for forty years. Truly a Christian and benevolent lady, she was much loved by all who knew her. Her funeral will take place to-morrow at Shilogh church cemetety. Though her life was long and useful, her children and many friends mourn her death.

GAINESVILLE, February 13.—[Special.]—Our superior court is now in session. The negro who broke the safe at our depot has been found guilty, but has not yet been sentenced. Among the visiting attorneys I notice Mr Morgan, of Texas, W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta, and R. H. Baker, of Dahlonega.——Howard Thompson, solicitor of our city court, and C. B. LaHatte, president of the Methodist college, are both quite sick with pneumonia.

What the Papers Say.

BOLD BURGLARY.

Lumpkin Independent.

On Friday night of last week the tan yard of Mr. J. G. Singer was visited by some one and six sides of leather were stolen from the vats. The leather was missed on Saturday, but the thief left no clue by which he could be traced. During the early part of the week suspicion rested upon Jim Jones, a well known colored shoemaker of this place, and on Tuesday night a search warrant was obtained, and in the house of Jones the six sides were found and identified. During the search and before the leather was found Jim walked out of the house and made good his escape. It is not positively known whether Jim stole the leather himself, or whether he bought it from some one else, as he did not stop to make any explanations and is still at large. Jones came to Lumpkin from Columbus some five or six years ago. He was generally industrious, and by adding farming to his shoe-making had nearly completed the payments on a comfortable home and over a hundred acres of land. He leaves behind him a wife and several small children to look out for themselves.

THE MACON EXTENSION.

Macon Telegraph.

"Can I ride to the front this morning?"

"No, you can't ride to the front this morning."

"'Smother morning."

"Yes, 'smother morning."

Then our reporter, with habitual inquisitiveness, wanted to know of Major John Story, whom he was boring for a ride on the new road, why this thusness.

"Well, you see, Major McCracken told me: 'Now, John, there'll be lots of people who will want to ride, and they'll trouble you a good deal; just take a club and give 'em fits, for we can better afford to pay for broken heads than broken limbs;' consequently you can't ride up this morning."

"When can I go?"

"As soon as we are ready to settle with widows and orphans I'll send for you."

For this reason, our reporter was unable to ride up yesterday morning, but before he left the supply yard he booked the fact that the track has been laid for nine miles above Macon, and, barring rainy weather, will have thirty miles laid in two weeks.

"I can give you another item," said the major. "To-morrow or next day there will arrive about sixty convicts who will be put to work track laying. We have built a portable house for their use, which is made in sections and can be moved from place to place. As to how fast we move along, we calculate on a mile and a half a day and can always average that distance. The track-laying apparatus helps us wonderfully.'

"How about the accident Sunday?"

"Well, one of the white hands named Cook, while working on trestle No. 6, about four miles the other side of the cemetery, slipped and fell. He fell upon his head and shoulder, and was hurt pretty badly, though not seriously, I hope. Mr. Turnkey, the engineer, brought him to town Sunday evening, and he was able to walk with assistance. I think he will get over it all right."

"Any other news?"

"Nothing else to-day. There's a select limited party going up the road on the 22d, and if you will be a good boy you can go up with me then. We will be running about nineteen miles by that time. Good morning."

GONE WRONG.

Savannah News.

George Allen, the cashier of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, is a defaulter to that corporation to the amount (so far as has been ascertained) of about six thousand dollars. The defalcation was discovered on the 4th, but nothing has heretofore been said about it, as it was not known what action would be taken. It was discovered on Saturday that Allen had left the city, and the affair become so notorious that further silence on the subject would accomplish nothing.

As he was only nominally cashier, it was at first a mystery how he got the opportunity to appropriate such a sum without detection, as the first "conversion" took place last November, but, when explained the modus operandi is very simple. The financiering was done by filling in larger amounts in the checks, which were made payable to his (Allen's) order by the treasurer, than were set forth in the stub of the check book, and then changing and rechanging the balances in the bank book, so that the overdraft would not be discovered when the treasurer examined the balances. This continued until the changes in the figurers in the book attracted the attention of the officers of the Savannah bank and trust company, where the account was kept, and an investigation was made by Hon. W. S. Chisholm, the vice president of the railway company. Allen was charged with the crime and acknowledged it. The money is supposed to have been lost putting up margins to speculate in futures.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

mar26—d1y sat sun wed&wly

A few days ago, while the fly-wheel of the Winchester arms manufactory in New Haven was revolving so rapidly that the spokes were indistinguishable, the engineer noticed a white blotch revolving with it, but supposing that it was merely sunlight falling on the wheel, he at first made no investigation. Two hours and a half later he observed that the white streak was still there, and having stopped the engine, he discovered to his amacement that the apparition was a substantial white cat which had been clinging to one of the spokes since the wheel started. She was very much exhausted, and the numberless revolutions had made her cross-eyed.

"It is Curing Everybody,"

writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be, by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. If you have those symptoms which indicate biliousness or deranged kidneys, do not fail to procure it and use faithfully. In liquid or dry form it is sold by all druggists.—[Salt Lake City Tribune.

Le Guern, who investigated the matter thoroughly some years ago, maintained that in France alone, out of 32,000,000 inhabitants not less than 20,800 were buried alive in the brief space of fifteen years. Besides these, thirty-five awoke of their own accord at the moment of being borne to the graveyard; thirteen others owed their return to life through the extraordinary tenderness of their relations or friends after they had been pronounced dead; seven others were aroused from their lethargic slumber by the fall of the coffin; nine were awakened by the pricking of the pins with which their shrouds were being fastened; nineteen were saved by chance delays in the performance of the funeral ceremonies.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is the solvent, if you must take quinine. Dissolve the quinine in one-half a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate, then mingle in half a tumbler of water.

Russia and Roumania are the only remaining European states in which Jewish disabilities now prevail. In some parts of Asia, however, and especially in the flowery land, the children of Israel still lie under a prohibitory law which excludes them from participation in any civil rights whatsoever, and prevents them from exercising any trade or profession in the character of Chinese subjects. Jews, however, have established themselves in all the Chinese ports under the protection of different European flags, and some of the wealthiest Jewish firms are on the best of terms with the provincial authorities, who constantly give them the preference over their Christian and Buddhist competitors for government contracts.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half a wine-glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

feb10—d&w1w fri sun wed

Mr. Burdette, the lecturer, shocked a large audience the other evening, when he began a sentence as follows: "I believe Colonel Ingersoll's arguments are sound—" There was a fearful pause, during which startled glances were exchanged. "Yes," continued Burdette, "but that is the trouble with Ingersoll; he is all sound, like a bass drum." Then the audience smiled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

feb12-d1w—sun, wed, friandw1w.

DR. SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life, or, self preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston

may24—d1y tues thur sat & wly

For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

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1e30—d4m thur tues

PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the law that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

june23—d&w y sun wed fri nx rd mat

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THE DIAMOND DYES.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and pk'g. dye, all mailed for 10 cts. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

apr4--d&wly nx rd mat no45

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

Particular Notice.

All the drawings will hereafter be under the exclusive supervision and control of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1882—142d Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
127 La Salle street, Chicago, Ills.,

The New York Office is removed to Chicago, I or M. A. DAUPHIN, Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid.

feb14—d&w4w nx rd mat

ROME RAILROAD CO. OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT,
ROME, GA., January 5, 1882.

Change in Schedule,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882, the trains over Rome Railroad will connect at Kingston with trains leaving Atlanta at 5:10 a.m. and 2:50 p.m., arriving in Rome at 9:05 a.m. and :50 p.m.

JAS. A. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent.

6jan5 dtf

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BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall Street, New York.

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And carried as long as desired on 3 to 5 PER CENT MARGIN.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT,

Showing how large or small sums may be profitably invested, sent FREE. Also, full information regarding stock speculation, and tables, showing fluctuations of stocks for past ten years.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

jan31—d6m tues thur sat fin pg

$1000 REWARD For any one case of Bleeding, Itching Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch st., Phila., Pa. None genuine, without his signature. Sold by druggists. $1. Send for circular. Daniel & Marsh, Agents, Atlanta Ga.

aug6—d1y sat tues thur & wly

Manufacturers or Capitalists

DESIRING TO INVEST IN WATER POWER OR Milling Property on South river, correspond with Josiah M. Bosworth, Island Shoals, Ga., or Bosworth & Farnsworth, Snapping Shoals, Ga., 42 miles below Atlanta, 58 miles above Macon. Reference—Moore, Marsh & Co., Garrett & Bro, Wm. & R. J. Lowry, T. G. Healy, Atlanta.

dec16 dtf

S. S. S.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

CURES
SYPHILIS
in any stage.
CATARRH,
ECZEMA
OLD SORES,
PIMPLES,
BOILS
or any
SKIN
DISEASE.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

MERCURIAL SYPHILIS.

And RHEUMATISM,

CURES SCROFULA

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

CURES CATARRH

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

CURES ECZEMA.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAIL!

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU or charge nothing!

Write for particulars, and a copy of little book "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering."

Ask any prominent Druggist as to our standing.

$1000 REWARD

will be paid to any Chemist who will find on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Proprietors,
ATLANTA, GA.

(PER BOTTLE)
PRICE OF SMALL SIZE, - $1.00
LARGE " - 1 75

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SAVED FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.

QUINCY, Illinois, November 1, 1881.

Two years ago I contracted Syphilis, and up to May last had spent $500 for treatment by the best medical men without any benefit. My mouth and throat becoming badly ulcerated, sores breaking out on my neck and legs. I also suffered excruciatingly with Rheumatism, growing very despondent, and my best friends advised me that the icy hand of death was fast approaching. I caught S. S. S. like a drowning man at a straw. After taking two bottles I could feel a change for the better. The sores began to discharge freely and Rheumatism to abate. When I had taken six bottles every sore had healed, my skin began to assume a natural appearance. I persisted until I had taken twelve bottles, AND THERE IS NOT A SYMPTOM OF THE DISEASE REMAINING, and I feel as well as I ever did. I have gained 21 pounds in flesh, and my friends wonder at my improved condition. I have recommended it to many, and in every instance with complete success. I believe that S. S. S. has saved me from a horrible death.

C. H. SMILEY.

CURES WHEN HOT SPRINGS FAIL

O. A. JOHNSON, Agent S. S. S. Co.—Feeling that I owe a lasting debt of gratitude to you, and especially the S. S. S. medicine, I deem it but a duty I owe to suffering humanity, and that class especially who suffer with Syphilis, to say that fifteen months ago I came to Hot Springs to get relief from that accursed disease from which I had been suffering for nine years. During these fifteen months I have faithfully bathed in the hot waters; have been treated by the acknowledged best physicians in the valley without benefit, who pronounced my case incurable, and advised me to go north and seek the confines of some hospital. I have no war to make either upon the hot waters or the physicians of the valley, but I do say with all my heart, all praise to your S. S. S. medicine. I can be found up stairs next door south of Bustin's store. Come and see me if you are at all skeptical.

This testimonial is not given in the interest of any individual or company of men, but that the great mass of suffering humanity may know of a remedy that has proven most wonderful in my case.

P. ENGLAND.

Hot Springs, Ark.

ECZEMA.

This dread affection of the blood yields readily to S. S. S.

"I have taken with great benefit S. S. S. for a clear case of Eczema. The eruption has entirely disappeared, and is well. W. J ROBINSON, Member N. Ga., Conference, Atlanta, Ga."

CATARRH.

S. S. S. is a specific for this disease.

ATLANTA, GA., May 27, 1881.

S. S. S. has cured me of troublesome Catarrh, which has baffled the treatment of all the best physicians north and south.

S. L. McBRIDE, of McBride & Co,
GREENSBURG, Ind., May 17, 1880.

You can recommend S. S. S. for Catarrh. It is a sure cure; it relieved my case entirely.

C. C. BURNS.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20, 1880.

After having been troubled for seven months with Scrofula in the form of ulcers covering the entire surface of both legs, and having tried the usual remedies with no relief, I resorted to S. S. S., and am now glad to say that six bottles taken in about two months have effectually cured me.

A. S. LENFESTY, 48 Decatur st.

146 feb5

SEWING THREAD.

AMERICA STILL FURTHER AHEAD!

WILLIMANTIC

THE BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES.

Six Cord Soft Finish Spool Cotton.

Awarded all the Honors at the

ATLANTA

International Cotton Exposition, 1881,

— FOR —

"THE BEST THREAD for MACHINE and HAND SEWING."

Two Gold Medals and the Grand Prize.

an20—d3m

THE EMERALD COOK.

B. C. BIBB & SON, Iron Founders, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacture a Desirable Line of Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Including the Popular

New Emerald Cook

Both Plain and with Reservoir.

A quick baker, heavy and attractive, embodying all useful improvements.

431 sep19—deod52t sun wed fri

For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

A. B. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

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WEALTH IN THE POND.

HOW CARP CULTURE PROGRESSES IN GEORGIA.

Another Visit to the Carp Pond of Mr. Wright, Near Griffin—What He Has to Say of His Industry—Another Pond for Breeding Purposes—How the Fish Should be Attended to.

GRIFFIN, Ga., February 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—Although the place is not five hundred yards from the depot, I mounted a horse this afternoon and drove down to Mr. Able Wright's carp pond for the purpose of having him tell me all about the modus operandi of building and caring for his pond and fish. I consider his the model pond of the state, and all others who desire to build could well afford to come here and take a look at this one. I found the ingenious carp-raiser busily tarring a pretty little skiff that he intends using on his pond. "What's that you are up to now?" I asked, looking at the upturned boat.

"O, this is only a skiff. I am tarring it now to keep the water out, and to keep it from rotting."

"Going to have a boat race?"

"No; only going to use it to haul dirt around the dam and to haul grass and moss and other food out into the deeper waters of the pond. There isn't much fun in carting a wheelbarrow 200 yards, when I can take my boat and shorten the distance three-fourths."

After having him explain about why he wanted more dirt on his dam, which, by the way, he characteristically said, was "because there wasn't enough already there," I told him I wanted to know now his final advice to the public on carp culture.

"Well," said he, "I am going to build me another pond right away for breeding purposes. I think it will be much better to separate the breeders from the others because it gives the young better protection. This pond will not have to be so large as the main pond."

"What will be the difference in their sizes?"

"I intend to make the new one about one-sixth the size of this one before us."

"Is it absolutely necessary to have a breeding pond?"

"On this point opinion differs. I cannot say anything beyond what my judgment tells me. When my fish spawn this time I may possibly remove the eggs from the lower pond and place them in the larger one above."

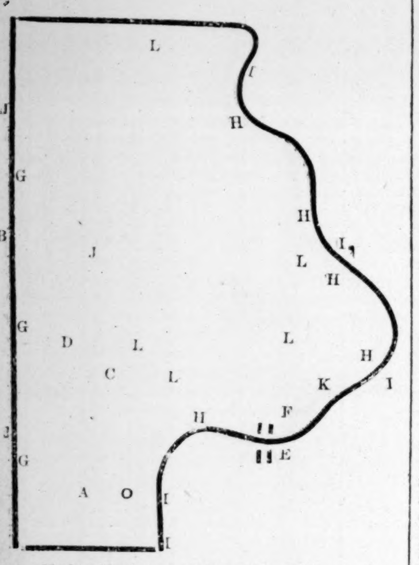
"Can you remove the eggs—how is this accomplished?" I asked.

"Easily enough. You see, all one has to do is to place a few branches of trees around the edge of the breeding pond and when the spawning season arrives, the carp will attach the eggs to the branches. It is then but a simple matter to remove them to the other pond. This will prevent the old ones from eating the spawn, and the hatching will be often twice as large. Still, it isn't necessary to worry about the spawn being eaten. The old ones simply can't eat all the eggs, and an ordinary pond will have enough left after the canibalism has been practised to satisfy all reasonable desires."

"Do you think your breeders ate many of your young carp and eggs?"

"Why, I haven't a doubt of it. The eggs were deposited in my pond first on the inclined side of the dam, and I made no effort to prevent their being eaten. I had probably fifty breeders, and yet I believe I have a million young carp left. That doesn't look like I could miss them."

Before going further into this part of Mr. Wright's talk it is well to give a diagram of his present pond as it has created such unusual interest throughout the State. Here is about the shape of it. You see that it bears some resemblance to the State of Georgia.



A—Hydraulic ram sunk in a dry well in pond.
B—Dam, nearly 400 feet long.
C D—Beautiful weeping willows on two little sodded islands
E—Trough that feeds the pond from underground pipe.
F—Box where shipping size are kept.
G—Where fish eggs were seen.
H—Shallow water.
I—Magnolias and willows—about twenty in all.
J—Depth here six feet.
K to J—Depth from three inches to six feet.
L—Water lillies and aquatic plants.
Size of pond nearly one acre.

The spot in which the pond is located is admirably suited to the purpose. In summer the place presents a really beautiful appearance, and is a resort for nearly all of Griffin. The water is conveyed from a branch above the pond by means of a terra cotta pipe. The stream is scarcely larger than twice the size of one's arm, but sufficiently large to keep the pond fresh, the water never becoming sluggish. Then, too, there is a bold spring bubbling up in the very center of the pond, supplying quite as much water as the terra cotta pipe. There is a cut-off at the mouth of the pipe, so that when it rains at night or day, Mr. Wright can simply pull a wire and let the pond go away. By an ingenious arrangement all surplus water is carried off under the pond through a large pipe.

The hydraulic ram shown in the diagram has no special connection with the pond except to discharge the surplus water in case of an overflow. If it rains too hard, instead of going over the dam, the water pours over the edges of this wooden well and out through the bottom by way of another discharge pipe. In this way it is impossible to submerge either the ram or well. Then around the top of the octagonal well, which is about ten feet deep and eight feet across, is a gauze railing about eight inches high to prevent the young carp from escaping. The ram simply supplies water to Mr. Wright's dwelling, some fifty yards off. At about B, in the diagram, down at the extreme bottom of the dam, is the big discharge pipe for draining the entire pond whenever that becomes necessary. By a simple way of pulling a lever, the pond can be emptied of almost every drop of water in a short while, the discharge being very large.

"All ponds," said Mr. Wright, "ought to be constructed on this plan, so that if anything foreign or foul or damaging to the carp should get in, the water can be taken off at once. In spawning season the water ought to be taken off and the breeders gotten out, if one has two ponds."

As to the care of the pond, Mr. Wright continuing, said: "There should be planted in the pond all sorts of aquatic plants, such as water lilies, sea oats, wild rice, or Tuscarora rice, as it is called; spatterdock, duck weed from Florida, mosses, ferns and anything else that can be gotten in southern streams."

"Do they eat these things readily?"

"You would think so had you been here when I drew off this pond some months ago. I had put in nearly 1,000 pounds of Florida moss a short while before, but not a vestige remained to be seen when the bottom appeared. I was astonished. One can't be too careful about planting plenty of grasses. Burmuda grass is a splendid food for carps—nothing better—and you know that is plentiful anywhere.

"Another thing I wish to say," said he, "is that the pond must be kept entirely free from all kinds of reptiles and preying animals. Snakes, ducks, frogs, muskrats, etc., must all be kept out. I have seen snakes swimming around with young carp in their mouths; and not long ago I took my rifle and shot a king fisher that had just eight young carp in its craw. Bull frogs are another terrible nuisance and must be kept out entirely. Nothing better for this purpose than a good rifle. I can take a frog's eyes out nine times out of ten."

And this is a fact, too. I've seen him make some marvelously good shots with his revolving rifle.

Continuing, Mr. Wright said, "Turtles and terrapins must also be kept out of a carp pond. They are worse than anything else after young fish. I am going to build a small picket railing about two feet high around my pond, and have holes at intervals on the outside to catch the terrapins when they make their overland trips from the streams. When they get to the pickets, they will go all around trying to get in, looking up all the time, until they go down 'plump!' into a hole."

"What an idea," I said, laughing.

"Another good thing," said Mr. Wright, "is to have at least one good sized male pike in the pond. In Germany this is considered almost an essential to successful carp culture. The pike is as restless as a hyena, and keeps the carp constantly moving around. The number of carp one pike will eat won't amount to anything noticeable. You see the carp is naturally a sluggish fish, especially after eating, and the pike prevents their keeping so still. In this way they grow much more rapidly and are better every way. One pike will make a million carp stand around and keep up a full dress front if need be. He is literally a cock of the walk as well as king of the waters, and is a paradoxical benefit to any carp pond."

"Where can pike be procured?"

"I do not know, positively, but I presume from the fish commissioners at Washington. I ordered mine direct from Germany."

"Tell me something about having separate ponds for the different varieties of carp. Do you think it necessary to keep them apart?" I asked.

"Well, my individual opinion is that they cannot be injured at all by mixing the varieties."

"Won't they hybredize?"

"How can you hybredize animals of the same species? Not at all? The leather carp is the same species as the scale carp, or carp proper, and only differs in variety, that's all. The mirror carp is a cross between a scale carp and a leather carp. They are all carp. I do not believe it will do any harm to keep the three varieties in the same pond, and you will find that I am right by experience. Common sense tells me this, but if I am mistaken I'll acknowledge my error. This is a point on which some of the fish men differ, but my ideas are pretty well made up, and even in the face of all my expenditures, I am satisfied to let the three varieties remain together."

"Have you anything else to say about the best food for carp?"

"A favorite food for them is blood. They seem to like it better than anything else, though they eat anything almost. All refuse offal is good for them. It would pay for one to own a meat chopper and cut up everything in the way of old meats, but they fairly smack their lips over congealed blood—it is dessert to them. Mr. Sol Mack told me the other day that when a horse dies over in Germany, they take him to a carp pond and dump him in. They pick his bones till they are white as cotton. They will pick a man's bones the same way, though I don't want to give them a chance of mine. It is good evening to a fellow who goes to the bottom; he will come out with bleached bones every time in a carp pond. But they will not try to catch anything alive except worms.

"You may tell THE CONSTITUTION that unless the fish and ponds have every possible attention, it is money thrown away and fish killed to start into the carp industry. I want to impress this fact especially. Like everything else, they must be attended to. No fish can be kept in still water without proper care. "And now this," said he, "is about all I know, unless somebody comes here to see me again, then I may give them as many new points as I have told you already."

And I believe this is true. Mr. Wright has carp culture down to a fine point, and can talk fish as entertainingly as one would wish. By the way, just before I left this afternoon, he spoke of another fish enterprise that promises to give him both pleasure and profit. He is going to build a third pond shortly and stock it with pike perch, a fast-growing fish, from Germany, that is very game. It is not sluggish, like the carp, but flies around and bites at anything. It is considered very fine. They have already been ordered. Mr. Wright further said that he thought it would be a grand idea to introduce the German barb into this country. Like the carp, it is a remarkably fast grower, and is considered in Germany the equal to the carp. He has been asked by several Germans why he did not bring out the barb.

POINTS.

I had a talk with Hon. J. T. Henderson the other day and gathered some interesting facts about carps. He has distributed, in all, from Atlanta, something over 5,000 fish. He has had over 600 applications, but could only fill about 150, thus leaving some 450 orders unfilled. The ponds he stocked did not contain as many as Mr. Wright has been sending out. Judge Henderson thinks ten or fifteen a sufficient number to start on, but Mr. Wright insists on having plenty, as the young ones get killed or eaten by other fish when the ponds are not thoroughly clean.

From close estimates made, I conclude that counting 5,000 sent out by the state commission and 5,000 by Mr. Abel Wright, together with a probable 15,000 or 20,000 distributed by the Georgia congressmen, not less than 25,000 or 30,000 young carp have been brought to Georgia. This estimate I got in talking with Judge Henderson.

They say Colonel Blount made a heavy deal in his district with his carp. He brought out a large number from Washington, and in going about the country literally baited his congressional hook with young carp, which he scattered broadcast. He couldn't have done a better thing for the state—or for himself.

Mr. Wright has planted in his pond sixteen bulbs of the famous "Victoria regia" lily. They were sent to him by his uncle from San Francisco. This lily is a very wonderful plant, and comes originally from the Amazon river. The only ones that ever bloomed in America were those in the Golden Gate park, at San Francisco. They were presented to the city by the British consul. The flower is sixteen inches in diameter. It opens at sundown and closes at sun rise. The bloom only lasts three days; on the first day it is pure white; the next finds it a light rose pink, and the third changes it to a still deeper rose, then it is gone. They commence to bloom in March or April, and continue blooming until August. Probably the most remarkable part of this lily is the leaves. They are wonderfully large, and often contain as many as 64 square feet, being strong enough to hold up the weight of a young child. The edges of the leaves are turned up for about two inches, thus forming a protection against the waves. The edge of this rim is slightly fluted or scalloped. The natives use the seed of this Victoria regia, or queen lily, for food, roasting it like coffee. It is considered a great delicacy. Mr. Wright's uncle says that when the blooms appear at the golden gate, thousands of people from all sections of the country flock to see it. In South America it is a perpetual bloomer. It is highly probable that Griffin may be treated this spring to the massive blooms of this royal lily.

C. T. L.

"I move," said a delegate in a Virginia convention, "that our chairman take a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; he is so hoarse that I cannot understand him." That gentleman had no doubt tried this wonderful medicine.

A philosopher said: "The man who laughs is a sympathetic man." Perhaps he is; but, as a rule, the man who "smiles" isn't. He hasn't a particle of sympathy for those who, having no money, would like to "smile" at his expense.

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Arrive Kingston	8 00 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington. No 17 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	7 30 am
" Dalton	9 20 am
" Kingston	10 51 am
" Cartersville	11 20 am
" Marietta	12 26 pm
Arrive Atlanta	1 15 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Chattanooga	3 00 pm
" Dalton	4 30 pm
" Kingston	5 55 pm
" Cartersville	6 21 pm
" Marietta	7 37 pm
Arrive Atlanta	8 30 pm

NO 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Chattanooga	11 15 pm
" Dalton	12 46 am
" Kingston	2 20 am
" Cartersville	2 50 am
" Marietta	3 52 am
Arrive Atlanta	4 43 am

ROME EXPRESS.

Leave Kingston	7 00 am
Arrive Cass	7 18 am
" Rogers	7 23 am
" Cartersville	7 38 am
" Stegalls	7 54 am
" Allatoona	8 03 am
" Acworth	8 20 am
" Big Shanty	8 37 am
" Marietta	8 58 am
" Ruffs	
" Smyrna	9 13 am
" McIvors	9 23 am
" Vinings	9 27 am
" Gilmore	9 32 am
" Belton	9 40 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 05 am

No4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta, Rockwood to Atlanta.

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.

A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

dtf

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAIRGAD,
ATLANTA, February 11, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1882, trains will run over this line as follows:

GOING NORTH—LEAVE ATLANTA:

Morning Mail and Passenger	6:00 a m
Evening Passenger and Express	2:15 p m

COMING SOUTH—ARRIVE AT ATLANTA:

Mail and Passenger	1:40 p m
Mail and Express	12:05 a m

FAST MAIL DISCONTINUED.

I. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.

feb11—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., December 10, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 11th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 am	L've Augusta	10 30 am
Ar. Athens	4 40 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Washington	2 55 pm	" Milledg'e	9 10 am
" Camak	1 26 pm	" Camak	11 33 am
" Milledg'v'e	4 48 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 30 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	" Athens	9 30 am
" Augusta	4 06 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 pm

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, Except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	4 55 pm	L've Covington	5 40 pm
Ar. Covington	7 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	12 35 pm	L've Decatur	2 05 pm
Ar. Decatur	1 14 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 45 pm

NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 pm	L've Augusta	5 55 pm
Ar. Athens	8 05 am	" Athens	7 00 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 30 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 00 am

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at regular scheduled Flag Station.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved SLEEPERS to Augusta. PULLMAN SLEEPERS Augusta to Washington, D. C.

☞Only one change Atlanta to New York.

JOHN W. GREEN, General Manager | E. R. DORSEY, General Pass Agent

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, Ga., January 8, 1882.

On and after January 9, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens,	7:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Arrive at Lula,	9:34 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Arrive at Atlanta,	12:30 p. m.	12:05 a. m.
	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta,	7:00 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lulu,	10:03 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Arrive at Athens,	12:40 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

All trains daily, Sundays excepted.

All trains connect at Lulu with passenger trains both east and west on Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Tickets on sale at Athens for all points.

H. R. BERNARD,
Acting Superintendent.
W. J. HOUSTON,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent

DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.

30 DAYS TRIAL ALLOWED.

DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.
Pat'd June 12, 1876

WE WILL SEND, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL,

DR. DYE'S

Electro-Voltaic Appliances

TO MEN

suffering from Nervous Weaknesses, General Debility, loss of nerve force or vigor, or any disease resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES, or to any one afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Difficulties, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Ruptures, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also WOMEN troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. **These are the only Electric Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles.** Their thorough efficacy has been practically proven with the **most wonderful success, and they have the highest endorsements** from **medical and scientific men,** and from **hundreds who have been quickly and radically cured by their use.**

Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet, giving all information free. Address,

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

135—d1y sun wed [illegible]&wkyl

GEOLOGICAL, Mining & Chemical Bureau,

ROOM 48, CAPITOL BUILDING,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

PROF. N. A. PRATT

MINING AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER!

Having recently completed the extensive Chemical works, near Atlanta, of the Georgia Chemical and Mining Company, hereby notifies his friends and the public that he is again constantly at his office, prepared to advise and make Geological Examinations, Maps and Reports, Mining Exploitation, Plans, Estimates and Advice, Chemical Inventions, Analyses, Assays and Information.

☞Technological Plans, Drawings and Estimates for Furnaces, Mills, Chemical Works, Etc., Etc.

143 feb5 d1m

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN business DR. J. P. FITZGERALD, late of Opelika, Ala. The business with greatly increased facilities will be continued at the old stand, No 26 Whitehall street, under the firm name of

BRADFIELD & FITZGERALD.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage in the past, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited for the new firm.

424 feb12 d3t J. BRADFIELD.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

THE WORKS

OF THE

Collier Comp'y

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Which were totally Destroyed by Fire on May 28th and September 21st, 1881,

ARE REBUILT!

Orders are solicited for

Strictly Pure White Lead and Red Lead, Cold-Pressed & Pure Dark Castor Oil, Raw & Double Boiled Linseed Oil.

jan19—d3m thur sat tues.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold before the Court House door thereof, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the lawful hours of sale, at public outcry, one share of stock in the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, No. 11,795, and the certificate thereof, dated 12th November, 1873. Sold as the property of E. V. Arnold, deceased, for distribution. Terms cash.

REUBEN ARNOLD, Administrator.

FOOD UNITED WITH THE BEST REPARATIVE TONICS.

AROUD'S

FERRUGINOUS WINE,

WITH QUINQUINA AND ALL THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT.

Regenerator of the Blood.

This preparation will be found especially beneficial to persons suffering with CHLOROSIS ANEMIA AMENORRHEA, and in all cases of debility resultin from a vitiated state of the blood. General depo J. FERRE, successor to AROUD, 102 Rue Richelie Paris. MESSRS. E. FOUGERA & CO Agents, No. North William street, New York.

may24—d1v tues eow

NOTICE.

MISS EMMA C. HAHR'S MUSIC ROOMS,

No. 24 Church street, at Misses Washington's School; No. 152 Whitehall street, at Crawford House. Circulars sent upon application. 1196 jan29 1m

HITZ & McGRIFF,
FRESCO
ARTISTS.
ATLANTA GA

KING HOUSE,

STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.

J. T. MEADOR, Propr

112n v71tf

COAL, COAL

I AM OFFERING HARD COAL—THE FREE-burning White Ash Egg—from Pennsylvania mines, at $8.50 per ton in car load lots, delivered in Atlanta. Send your orders at once to

JESSE WILDER,
Brunswick, Ga.

jan26 d1m

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, SAMPLE Cases, Baskets, Straps of all descriptions, damaged at the late fire, are sold at great sacrifice at No 11 North Pryor street, Atlanta Trunk Factory, Lieberman & Kaufmann. 412 feb121w top col

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED TO OPEN CORRESPONDENCE WITH traveling Notion, Dry Goods, or Clothing salesmen, who would sell a line of Cottonades in connection with their other business. Liberal commission paid. King & Oliver, Manufacturers, 711 Market street, Philadelphia. feb15-d2t tues sun

WANTED—A GOOD AND ACTIVE MAN TO engage in a paying business. Small capital required. For particulars call at 140 Marietta street. feb15—d1t

BOARDERS WANTED.

PERMANENT AND DAY BOARDERS WANTED at No. 18 Wheat street. Mrs. Mary Randall. 189 feb5 tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BOTTOM PRICE FOR 50,000 GOOD City Brick at rate of 10,000 per month. Wm. A. Haygood, 69 Alabama street. feb15—d1t

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FARM, 40 ACRES, near the city for house inside. Call Room 3, 27 Whitehall, between 11 and 1 o'clock. feb15—d1t

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO FURNISHed rooms with board for two ladies and one gentleman in a private family. Address W H Johnson, city, (P O Box 2??), feb15—d3t wed fri sun

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 20 DESIRES a position in wholesale dry goods or notion business; has 5 years experience. Can furnish best of references. Address X Y Z, Constitution office. feb15—d1t

WANTED—HOUSES

WANTED—A NEAT THREE ROOM HOUSE by permanent tenant, conveniently located on or before March 1st. Address P O Box 206. feb15—d1t

HAIR GOODS.

MISS LOUISE STUART, HAIR DRESSER AND Manufacturer of Hair Goods, begs to inform her patrons that she has now resumed business at room No 8, 66½ Whitehall street, over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., where she is better than ever prepared to do any work in her line. feb12 3t

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN A very pleasant room or suite, by applying at 174 Peachtree street. feb15—d1t

FOR SALE—A MOSLER BAHMAN IRON Safe, double doors, almost new; also, a well lighted room, 100x14 feet, on Peachtree street, to rent. Suitable for manufacturing. Apply at 80 Ivy street. feb15—d1t

BIRDS! BIRDS! BIRDS! OF ALL SORTS, kind and description, from the tiney Hartz Mountain Canaries to the celebrated American Bald Eagle. Couple on your stilts and call and see my Birds, Animals, Reptiles and Insects. Vernoy, 28 Wall street, Shelton & Co.'s ticket office. feb15—d1t

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of six rooms with all the modern improvements within three minutes walk of car shed. A fine cook and house servant on the lot. Call at 155 South Pryor street. feb14—dtf

FOR RENT—THE FRONT BASEMENT OF NO. 37 Marietta street, corner of Forsyth, opera house block, for storage purposes. Nelson, Barker & Co. feb7—d1w

FOR RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12 rooms, No 371 Whitehall street—$40. N R Fowler, Real Estate Agent, at Cummings's Exchange. 1169 jan29 tf

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT J. C. DONALD & Co., at 145 Marietta street still keep on hand good selection lumber, etc., at bottom figures. jan11 d1m—wed fri sun

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID STOREROOM, No. 53 Peachtree street. For terms, apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street, or box 284. dec2-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, 37½ BROAD street; notes, drafts, accounts, mortgages. feb14 2t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN SUBURBS OF ROME, TWO miles from court house, on Coosa river, 280 acres, including 100 fine river bottom in cultivation, and elegant 8-room residence. Price, $9,000. For particulars apply to Charles M. Marshall, Rome, Floyd county. feb15-d5t wed fri sat sun tues,

FOR SALE—EDGEWOOD HOME—A COMFORTable 8-room residence, with twelve and a half acres of land well improved, at Edgewood. Call on A. S. Lenfestey, 48 Decatur street. 159 feb5 tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FOUR SHARES GATE CITY National Bank Stock. Address A., care Heinz & Berkele. feb15—d1t

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRE PROOF Safes. Parties wanting will buy bargains at Thomas M. Clarke & Co.'s, Agents for Macneale & Urban. may10—dtf

FOR SALE—A FORSAITH FOLDER, IN GOOD condition, cheap. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. oct8—dtf

BOARD.

A FAMILY, OR THREE GENTLEMEN, CAN find handsome "room" with good board at 17 Washington street; few minutes walk from depot; very desirable location. A single lady pleasantly accommodated. feb15—d1w

NOTICE.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, WHO HAS A BROKen front upper tooth, is not authorized to draw drafts on me or the Paper Manufacturing Company or any business in which I have any interest, and the public are cautioned against him in his many ways of deception.

JNO. W. NICHOLSON.

Athens, Ga., February, 1882. feb 8- d6t

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Fever and Ague and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent,

Successor to J. W. Hancox

51 Broadway, N. Y.

jan18—d1y fri sun wed &w1y

SOUTHERN BRANCH

CLEVELAND WROUGHT IRON FENCE WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT IRON Fencing, Railings and Castings; Iron Shutters, Doors and Window Guards; Station House Cells, Vault Doors; Sidewalk Lights and Gratings; Tree Guards; Stable Fixtures; Weather Vanes; Automatic Gates; Fire Escapes; Lawn Settees, Chairs and Vases; Hitching Posts, etc.

☞Special designs of work made to order. Notice of public work solicited.

Repository and Office No. 13 Pryor street, Atlanta, Georgia. J. H. BRITTON & SON.

419 feb12 –d1w

MUSICAL.

MRS. MARY MADDEN

WILL BE AT HER MUSIC ROOMS, 161 Whitehall street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of every week, from 12 m. until 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving pupils and making business engagements.

jan12—dtil feb14

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available or publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks paybale to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

WE live but do not always learn.

IN the mad run of speculation, it would be the part of wisdom to pause and consider.

LOUISVILLE took a heavy interest in cotton, and discovered that the price of speculation is ruin.

MORE grain and less cotton seems to be the opinion of the state agricultural society. People must eat whether they wear anything or not.

TENNESSEE is on the full tide of agitation over the recent supreme court decision, and it looks as if state politics as well as state finances would have to be readjusted.

IF Congressman O'Cox and Congressman MacRobinson will insist upon the annexation of Ireland, they should employ Captain Eads to regulate the tides of the Atlantic Ocean.

THE queen has designated the young man Leopold as a colonel, with the usual allowances. She would make more money by sending him to America as the bearer of a manuscript lecture and a wilted sunflower.

ONE by one they are passing away—the true and tried of other days. General Eli Warren answered the summons on yesterday, and sleeps well after a life of toil and integrity, in which his patriotism never faltered, and his fidelity never wavered.

THE negro lieutenant from Georgia is not to be cashiered. Flipper was not found guilty of the charge of embezzlement, but of deceiving his superior officer. His comrades in the line have united in a petition to the president that Flipper be granted a new trial.

THE sanitary condition of Chicago is in an alarming condition, the increased death rate in January showing that the city is suffering from an epidemic of filth. For January, 1880, the death rate was 785; January, 1881, it was 976; and January, 1882, shows a list of 1,178.

THE Sherman family draws about fifty salaries from the government. Of the French family thirty are in snug government berths. Secretary Kirkwood has judiciously disposed of twenty of his poor relations, while Assistant-Secretary Bell has done the neat thing for twenty-six of his. Republicans are not ungrateful.

THE principal objection to the cloture proposition seems to be that it derogates from the dignity of the member on the floor of parliament, and increases the power of the speaker. It is pointed out that in the absence of men of commanding ability, the party in power, armed with this control over the procedure of the house, would degenerate into a political machine on the American plan.

MRS. JAMES K. POLK is not wealthy. On the contrary, she has outlived all her means, but like a true lady that she is, she has never thrust her pecuniary troubles upon the public attention. Since pensions are the order of the day, a more worthy beneficiary could not be found than the honored widow of the president under whose administration California and Texas were added to our domain.

MILITARY circles are wrought up on the question of compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-two. It would make a fine opening for promotion, since neither war, natural death, nor resignation, seem disposed to clear the way for the ambitious. The army register shows that under the law the following would be retired: Generals Sherman, McDowell, Rucker and Barnes; Colonels Ingalls, Eakin Cuyler, King, Benham, Macomb, Horn, Getty, Hunt, Dent, Brenham and King; Lieutenant-Colonels Simons and Keeney; Majors Potter, Brooks, Clark, Smith and Broadhead—twenty-three in all.

A NOVEL murder case engages the attention of Missouri lawyers. Charles F. Kring murdered Dora Broemer in 1875, and has stood five trials for the offense. On the fourth trial he was convicted of murder in the second degree. This his counsel considered too severe, and by an appeal to the supreme court succeeded in getting a new trial. Before a jury for the fifth time he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Counsel for defense hold that the verdict was unconstitutional, as it made the penalty of higher grade than did the verdict preceding it. The question was brought before Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who granted a writ of error, which acts as a supersedeas, and brings the whole matter before the United States circuit court next October.

We print elsewhere the remarks of Congressman Hammond in opposition to the report of the ways and means committee remitting the tax on the wages certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. This was one of the occasions when the man and the opportunity met. The report of the committee was in the nature of jobbery, and Colonel Hammond exposed it in brief and yet in detail. He had very little to say except to call the attention of congress to the facts; but as jobbery exposed has very little to say for itself, the episode took up very little time. We are rather proud of the fact that our congressman prevented this raid of a powerful corporation upon the treasury, and in order to show how neatly he used the knife, we reproduce from the Record the material portions of the colloquy.

THE Washington City Herald has a communication from Atlanta suggesting a new method of promotions and retirement in the army. It suggests that second lieutenants, after five year's service, have the rank of "provisional" first lieutenants and the pay of a first lieutenant; after ten year's service as a "provisional" first lieutenant to have rank of a "provisional" captain and pay of that grade. Ten year's service as a "provisional" captain gives rank and pay of a "provisional" major, then seven years more bring rank and pay of a "provisional" lieutenant-colonel, and six years more secure a "provisional colonelcy." This idea is based entirely on time of service. In place of retiring officers at sixty-two years of age, the writer of the article suggests that forty-five year's service be required. The idea is to secure promotion more rapidly in time of peace than the present law does, and thus encourage young men to remain in the army.

THE pine supply of our forests can be appreciated by a glance at the forestry bulletin of the census department. The amount cut in Florida during the census year was 208,054,000 of long-leaved pine, leaving, it is estimated, 6,615,000,000 feet standing. 1,282,000 acres of pine lands have been cut over in Alabama, and on 600,000 acres the merchantable pine has been injured by the manufacture of turpentine. Outside of these districts there is standing 18,885,000,000 feet of long-leaved pine, and 2,307,000,000 feet of short-leaved pine. The amount cut in the census year was 245,396,000 feet of long-leaved pine. In Mississippi the merchantable pine has been practically removed from 2,912,000 acres. Outside this cut-over district there are standing 17,200,000,000 feet of long-leaved pine and 6,775,000,000 feet of short-leaved pine. The amount cut in the census year was 108,000,000 feet of long-leaved, and 7,775,000 feet of short leaved pine. The pine forests of Texas are confined to a strip of territory about 100 miles wide and 200 long, lying just south of the Red river and just west of the Sabine river. During the year ending May 31, 1880, there were cut in the state 66,450,000 feet (board measure) of long-leaved pine and 61,570,000 feet of loblolly pine. The estimated amount of merchantable pine standing in the Texas district includes 26,093,200,000 feet of short-leaved pine, 20,508,200,000 feet of long-leaved pine, and 30,907,100,000 feet of loblolly pine.

THE NEW YORK REBELLION.

Just as the country was felicitating itself upon its narrow escape from a South American war, and had disposed of the Guatamelan nightmare, the wires are laden with the dire news that rebellion has broken out in New York. Governor Cornell, realizing the fact that the eyes of the country were upon him, has issued his proclamation ordering the insurgents to disperse to their several homes. The army and the navy, headed by the local brigadiers and commodores, are warned to see to it that the majesty of the law is not set at naught.

In Steuben county there is a quaint little town called Greenwood. Now Greenwood is, or was, ambitious, and seeing the railroad developer abroad, he was called in to have a talk, the result of which was the issue of $35,000 in bonds, to aid in the construction of the Hornellsville and Pine Creek railroad. Time rolled on, and the developer's eloquence proved greater than his performances. Greenwood repented of her liberality, and repudiated her bonds. The bondholders have made several efforts to enforce their claims, but are always unsuccessful.

Whenever a piece of property is put up for sale, the non-resident bidders are surrounded by a band of natives, who imply by their looks a great deal more than they say. The non-resident soon perceives that he is an object of undue attention, and concludes not to urge his claim. By this method the sale is postponed from month to month, with never a prospect of an actual sale taking place. According to law the collector must make the sale, and as he is elected by the people, and consequently in sympathy with them, it is easy to see that this state of things might continue indefinitely.

Governor Cornell's proclamation, then, simply means that these people must keep away from the sale. But as they have as much right to be present as any one else, as they are orderly in conduct and respectful in demeanor, it is difficult to see how the proclamation can affect them. It is a clear case of boycotting, but boycotting on such a plan as involves no infraction of the written law.

Meanwhile the rebellion rages.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

The forthcoming report of the comptroller-general, now nearly ready, will prove to be a most interesting and valuable document. This report embodies the financial history of the state for the year beginning with October 1, 1880, and ending October 6, 1881. It is issued under the law recently passed by the general assembly, which makes the fiscal year embrace the period from January to January, instead of from October to October. This act also requires that reports shall be distinct from the fiscal year, and that they shall include the twelve months ending thirty days next preceding the meeting of the general assembly. On the first of October, 1880, there was a balance in the treasury of $686,240.47, and from the first of October, 1880, to October 6, 1881, receipts amounted to $1,384,032.01. The amount paid out by executive warrants during the same period was $1,275,724.97, leaving a balance in the treasury, at the date of the report, of $794,547.51. This large balance, the comptroller says, is not a surplus in the treasury of receipts over expenditures, but is the undrawn balance of appropriations made by the general assembly—the appropriations not yet having been called for.

The comptroller is required by law to give in his annual report the net amount paid into the treasury by each county. In doing this, he has thought proper, for the information of the public, to give an itemized statement of each account against the various tax collectors. By this means, the authentic record of each collector's account is made a matter of public reference and information.

Treating of the state's revenue, Comptroller Wright calls attention to the fact that through the kindness of a merciful Providence and the wise administration of home affairs, Georgia has been for some time past, gradually paying off her bonded indebtedness as it becomes due and decreasing the rate of taxation. The report shows, moreover, a marked increase in the valuation of property. In 1881, for instance, there was an increase in the valuation of property over that of the preceding year, of $18,000,000.

While this is a matter for congratulation the comptroller suggests—and it is a suggestion THE CONSTITUTION has already taken occasion to press upon the attention of the legislature—that there is large room for the perfection and improvement of our system of state revenue laws. This is a matter for the serious consideration of the law-making power. As a matter of justice to all classes of citizens it is desirable that all the property within the state be returned at its true value. This will have the effect not only of equalizing the burdens of taxation, but will materially reduce the tax rate. Upon this subject the comptroller has some earnest remarks.

He also calls attention to the fact that the action of the legislature in repealing the law making tax-collectors ex-officio sheriffs in certain cases, has not resulted favorably. While the old law gave collectors extra duties and rendered it almost impossible for these officers to close their accounts within the time specified by law, yet, as the law now stands, they are powerless, and complaints are coming to the comptroller from all sections of the state to the effect that bailiffs refuse to act or make return of fi. fas. with the proper indorsement of nulla bona as required by law. This produces delay, and prevents the closing of accounts at the time now fixed by statute.

In the collection of special taxes, and in making quarterly returns of the same, as required, Comptroller Wright says the collectors have been active and vigilant, and he reports that the revenue to the state from these specific sources has been considerably enlarged. He thinks it is not the fault of the collecting officers that the revenue derived from this source is not as large as was expected, but rather a lack of stringency in the law itself, especially in the case of the tax imposed upon liquor dealers. The law, however, which goes into effect in April will cure this defect, and enable the officers to collect a much larger amount of revenue from this source than for years past.

The comptroller renews the suggestion made in his last report to the effect that steps be taken to supervise the many co-operative or assessment life assurance companies in the state. The influx of these companies has been very great, and, while many of the companies are honestly managed, he thinks that others are doing business on a rotten foundation, and therefore suggests that the legislature take some steps to protect the people by enabling the comptroller-general to sift the claims of such assessment companies as desire to operate in Georgia. Companies proposing to introduce the co-operative plan in the business of fire insurance the comptroller has declined to admit into the state without the deposit required of regular fire insurance companies.

The value of railroad property in Georgia increased during 1881 four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All other values have increased, and the manufacturing interests of the state show material advancement.

DR. FELTON is said to be warmly in favor of General Gartrell for governor. It is also supposed that General Gartrell is warmly in favor of Dr. Felton. Thus, it will be seen, that the basis of independentism is true politeness.

IT is generally conceded that the various delegations of Georgia republicans now in Washington are paying their own mileage and board bills. There was a time when they couldn't afford to do this; but, in Georgia, even republicans prosper under a democratic administration.

IT is said that Miss Anna Dickinson has made a great popular success on the stage in spite of the newspaper critics. The critics who condemned Miss Dickinson were mostly from New York, and it is notorious that the companies which win the greatest praise from the metropolitan critics are composed mostly of "sticks."

EDITOR LAMAR talks of slipping off to New Orleans to witness the mardi gras festivities. We judge from this that his environment is growing warm.

THE reconstruction of the south is complete Whatever proof of this was lacking has been furnished recently. Two distinguished northern citizens recently chose to display their muscular development in our genial clime, and there was nobody to say them nay. Colonel Sullivan and the Hon P. Ryan were treated with great consideration.

THE Macon Telegraph says that Judge Henry B. Tompkins has been holding court in Nashville. Oh, ho! in fact, ah, ha! The judge is getting to be very sly in his old age.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR tells Clark's friends that he will not move hastily, but no doubt Andy wishes he could show the scars of an original coalitionist.

THE reason that Colonel Jack Brown is not a prominent figure just now is because he is in the pilot house examining the horizon with a spy-glass.

ONE of Editor William Moore's correspondents mentions that Hon. Milton A. Candler is spoken of as the independent candidate for governor. It appears that there is bound to be opposition to General Gartrell.

THE New Haven Register wants a Patti night in that village. Dear sir, a Patti night includes Niccolini, and Nicky is said to be very expensive.

A BALKAN war-map, by a new process of stereotyping can be instantly changed into a map of the north pole.

NEWS comes that Kelly is again squelched. The probability is, however, that he has only gone into a back-room to practice with the dumb-bells.

THE consolidation of the Sparta Times and Planter with the Ishmaelite gives Editor Lewis a wider field, but he is capable of filling a field as wide as Georgia. The editorial page of the Ishmaelite would be a credit to any journal in the country.

THE Louisville boys and girls have speculated until they are on the verge of a panic. This gives Brer Padman an opportunity to drop into poetry.

REMARK by the administration: "And so this man Johnson, from Columbus, was a Blaine man in 1880? Gents, you will find a bowl of crackers on the sideboard. I must go out and think."

WHAT is the connection between the supreme court of Tennessee and Wall street?

PERSONAL.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE is in Washington.

JUDGE COX is now trying smaller cases than that of Guiteau and he is much happier than he was.

GENERAL LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, New York, has given ten thousand dollars to Hamilton college.

LORD RUTHVEN, inheritor of a very ancient Scotch peerage, who served all through the Crimea, is bankrupt—turf losses.

YOUNG MR. WILDE patronizingly informed Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett that Mr. Ruskin considers her a true artist.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN intends to sail for Europe. He will be absent about two months. Mr. Pullman's family is now in Europe.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER has given up his proposed visit to the Pacific coast, and will return to Malone next month from Florida.

MR. ARTHUR is reported by the Army and Navy Register to have made up his mind not to do anything in regard to the Fitz John Porter case.

JOHN A. OWENS, a convict recently pardoned from the North Carolina penitentiary, is delivering lectures to young men and women in the Wilmington churches.

W. H. VANDERBILT and Mrs. Vanderbilt are said to be waiting until lent shall have come and gone to give the "most surpassingly fine ball ever known in private life in New York."

CHARLES WRIGHT, the hero of the Potter fire in New York, has been rewarded by a medal from the humane society, and it is believed that he will be given a place in the fire department service.

M. ULLMAN is said to have discovered in Germany a Russian soprano, twenty years of age, who it is believed will take high rank in her profession. She is already engaged for Covent Garden theatre by Mr. Gye.

THE Marquis of Lorne has a high opinion of Canada as a matrimonial field for young women. He said not long ago that those happy maidens emigrating to that country "would get an offer of marriage about every day."

DR. PHILIP SCHAFF says that about 2,500,000 copies of the revised new testament, including all editions, have been sold. Thirty editions have been published in this country. Criticism upon the revised version has abated in violence here, but still rages in England.

LORD ESKDALE, eldest son of the eldest son of the duke of Buccleuch, came of age lately. His grandfather was a duke at thirteen, but it looks as though he himself may not be a duke until he is fifty-eight. Some heirs apparent have to wait a long time. There have been instances of their not succeeding until past sixty.

COLONEL INGERSOLL does not mean that it shall be said, after his death, that he turned from infidelity on his dying bed. His secretary, who writes short hand, is instructed to take down accurately whatever he may say on that occasion. "There will then be no opportunity," he says, "for any one to put into my mouth utterances contradicting the expressions of my entire life."

ON the death of Chief Justice Marshall, nearly fifty years ago, the lawyers of Philadelphia moved for a monument. The project failed at the time, as is often the case, and only $3,000 was contributed. The matter was soon forgotten by almost everybody. The last surviving trustee of the fund died a few days ago, and among his papers was found a careful account of the money, showing that by investment it had grown to $20,000. The monument will now be erected.

THE miracle phase of the Rev. George O. Barne's Louisville revival has been investigated by the Courier-Journal. Among those who had been anointed with oil in the meetings were found individuals who firmly believed they had been cured respectively of sunstroke, neuralgia, dyspepsia, headache, rheumatism, bronchitis, malaria fever, and kidney disease. One man who had been ill for ten years, and was barely able to get to the church, went away at a brisk pace, apparently in perfect health.

THE Rev. Father Scully, of Cambridge, Mass., is a severe condemner of church fairs "They demoralize our girls," he says, more than do our lowest theaters, for girls, armed with their church fair books, go forth under religious and parental sanction where they please and when they please, entering even bar-rooms to solicit chances and votes. The children think of nothing but the fair. Home, church and school are banished. When lager beer is sold in our churches where fairs are held, how can we train our youth to look with horror on the evils of rum?"

SOME of the current elopements are remarkable for the youthfulness of the couples. Charley Chambers, of Topeka, Kansas, was 18, but Lucy Prescott, his runaway bride, was under 13. They were arrested and separated after two days of honeymoon. Louis Badgely and Josephine Howard, who found a clergyman to marry them at Oswego, New York, were only 15 and 14; but they had only a trade dollar for a fee, and that sum being unsatisfactory to the minister, fifty cents more was contributed by spectators. Ben Wyman and Lizzie Karde had poorer luck, at Temperancetown, Michigan. They were 12 apiece. After going from justice to clergyman all day long, they had to return to their homes unmarried.

IN GENERAL.

BLACK is much worn at Washington receptions.

BOSTON æsthetics wear mustard plasters because they are of an old gold color.

AT Washington dances there are so many gentlemen that there are no wall flowers.

THE Church of England parson accused of setting fire to his church has been acquitted.

A CHILD was born without arms in Toronto a few days ago. He is healthy and is expected to live.

IT is expected that this year a greater crowd of pilgrims than usual will be gathered in Rome during lent.

THE people of the Black Hills intend to give bonds for $500,000 to the first railroad which makes its advent at Deadwood.

THREE deaths caused by drinking impure ice-water are reported in a paper read before the Connecticut medical society.

IT is asserted by the New York Commercial Advertiser that a Chicago man can wear his wife's rubbers without inconvenience.

A DECREE of the khedive forbids Italian in official documents. French, therefore, will remain the only current European language in Egypt.

THE London Times announces on good authority that the government has decided to buy up the telephone companies in Great Britain.

ABOUT 80,000 acres of land between Jaffa and Jerusalem have been secured on which to form a colony for the persecuted Jews of Europe.

AT Lady Stradbroke's ball, lately, the room was decorated by an avenue of palm trees which met at the top. The effect in brilliant light was very fine.

AN agent of a New York clique is said to have attempted the disbursement of $50,000 in cash and $1,000,000 in stock of the proposed elevated railway among the members of the Philadelphia council, but was exposed.

A PALACE coffee house has been opened in Boston by temperance people as an adjunct of the cause. The "opening" took place Saturday night, and an immense crowd of people of all conditions sampled free Mocha to the music of a brass band.

A MAN murdered his brother without hindrance, at Saxeville, Wis., but immediately encountered a fierce avenger in a big dog. Made furious by seeing his master slain, the brute set upon the slayer, biting him, and hanging to him until he was captured.

THE report of the Roman board of statistics shows that on the night of the 31st of December, 1881, the population of Rome and her suburbs numbered 167,327 males, and 132,965 females—a total of 300,292 souls. The increase of the population in the last ten years has been 52,416.

A GRAND ball, organized with the object of showing the variety and perfection to which the art of calico printing has arrived in Great Britain, was given a few nights ago in the Manchester town hall. There were about 1,200 guests, and all the ladies' dresses were made of British printed cotton.

Two little brothers broke through the ice on which they were skating in Cincinnati. While they were clinging desperately to the edge of the ice and efforts were being made to reach them, the older one cried out: "Be sure and take Willie out first" But both Willie and his generous brother were drowned.

A POPULAR penitential pilgrimage to Jerusalem is announced by the religious journals of Paris. The pilgrims are to embark at Marseilles on the 27th of April. At Jaffa carriages, horses and asses are to be in readiness, by means of which the journey will be continued to Jerusalem, where wholesome and sufficiently abundant provisions are promised at low prices. From Jerusalem excursions will be made to all the spots associated with sacred history.

AN English youngster in pursuit of a forbidden pleasure sat down behind a haystack to smoke a pipe. He accidently set fire to the hay, and, though he was discharged after trial, the incident is likely to be of considerable importance. The grand jury made the case the text for the presentment recommending that boys convicted of setting fires, when their acts were evidently not wilful, should be dealt with by magistrates in petty sessions and, if under fourteen years of age, flogged. Lord-Justice Cotton said that he not only concurred, but would extend the magistrates' power of flogging to juvenile offenders generally.

OF the 300 members of the Irish house of commons in 1783, only 72 were returned by the free election of the people, as 53 persons nominated 124 members, and influenced the return of 10 more, while 50 commoners nominated 91 and influenced the return of 3. Grattan's assertion in the house that 200 members were returned by individuals, from 40 to 50 by 10 persons, and that several of the boroughs contained no resident electors, met with no denial. At Bannow, county Wexford, there was not even a house, and when notice of an election arrived it was posted on the ruins of an old chimney amid a drifting desert of sand.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Let Them Come in Pairs

Washington Critic.

We hope our enemies, if we have any, will do us the favor to attack us in pairs.

On the Credit System.

Macon Telegraph.

Planting on the credit system is nothing more nor less than stock gambling.

A Domestic Institution.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The American silver dollar is a domestic coin. It is none the less to be prized because it is to be found at home. The more of them found the better.

The Slavery of Women.

Philadelphia Times.

Delegate Cannon might as well try to sweep back the sea with a broom as to hope with his one tongue to drown the clamor against the slavery of women.

Should File Their Claims.

New Orleans Picayune.

Clergymen intending to be sick enough to be sent abroad this summer, while the congregation is at the watering places, should file their applications early.

A Revised Version.

Buffalo Express.

The New York shaver who read his verse the other day, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from girls." had no authority, perhaps, for his revised version, but the teaching was sound.

Just the Same.

Springfield Republican.

This enthusiasm of ex-confederates for the arrears of pensions bill is gratifying, but needless. They will be accused, just the same in the next campaign of turning the cold shoulder on union veterans.

Seek and Find.

Boston Herald.

It were well for white house aspirants to bear in mind that the promise, "seek and ye shall find," antedates the election of presidents in the United States. Seek and ye shall not find is nearer the fact as indicated by experience.

Reform Needed.

Indianapolis News.

Young America needs a reformation badly. The ideal of precocious astuteness which has been set up for worship is coming to its own; and it is a very bad lot. Some reverence for authority, for person, for place; some sense of the obligation to others which rests upon every one needs to be inculcated.

Listening for the Bee.

Philadelphia Press.

Because Senator Brown, of Georgia, voted, yesterday, against his party on the supreme question of an office, people who are looking for a motive hear the buzzing of the presidential bee in his senatorial bonnet. Perhaps the senator is beginning to think that there may be a future for the independent movement in Georgia.

The Acting President's Ambition.

Cincinnati Gazette

That a vice-president, thirst by the hand of a murderer into the responsibilities of president, should desire the people's approval of his administration, by an election to that office, is right and proper. And the precedents show that the acting president will always have a party, and a party with loud professions of loyal to his person.

Kimball's Other Exposition Not Wanted.

New York Tribune.

Gentlemen of the agricultural convention, when New York wants a fair of any kind, her leading citizens will begin the work for themselves. When the time comes for the co-operation of other cities and the people of other states, they will be informed of it. But when farmers—amateur or otherwise—from Iowa, and farmers from Kansas, and farmers from Nebraska, try to get up a fair in New York for New York, they show assurance as limitless as their own boundless prairies.

The Origin of the Whig Party.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Chicago Tribune is not exact in giving the data and circumstances under which the whig party originated. It was at a convention held at Auburn, a then small interior village of New work, that a number of young men met together in 1838, nominated William H. Seward for governor, styled themselves the "whig convention," and marched in procession to the home of their future leader. Seward was not elected at that time, but the party name spread, and seven years later there was won the most brilliant party victory in American history.

The Presidential Sunflower.

New York Herald.

A curious phase of the present political situation is that nearly all the leading candidates in both parties for the next presidential nomination are in private life. In the list of the eight and thirty governors of the states there is not a single man whose name has been mentioned for the chief magistracy except "Charley" Foster, and he has been thought of only in virtue of his prescriptive rights as an Ohio man. There is no presidential timber in any one of the foreign missions, while in the house of representatives at Washington it would be impossible to discover more than one candidate, even with the aid of a microscope. The presidential sunflower there is Mr. Randall.

A Tennesseean View of It.

Nashville American.

If the motive which prompted Senator Brown, of Georgia, to vote against Mr. Neill Brown for clerk of the senate, was the independent movement, he may find too late that he has taken a coming spring tide for a permanent tide level There are signs of a spring tide, and we never pretend to ignore facts, or to hide our heads in the grass, and strain the imagination to believe we are hid away out of danger. Senator Brown sees the coming tide, if he has eyes, but he is over estimating the deluge, and perhaps he is mistaken in the belief that a Noah is required, and in the expectation that he is Noah. His vote will be as strongly condemned in Georgia as in Tennessee.

The Place of Parting.

Free Press.

Meeting at court one day, Rochester, with mock politeness, thus accosted Barrow, the witty divine: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe tie."

To which, Barrow rejoined:

"My lord, I am yours to the ground."

Rochester followed with: "Doctor, I am yours to the center."

The doctor returned: "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes."

Rochester, scorned to be foiled by a piece of musty divinity, as he termed Barrow, replied:

"Doctor, I am yours to the bottomless pit."

Whereupon Barrow, turning on his heel, quietly observed:

"There, my lord, I leave you!"

The Washington Scandal.

Springfield Republican.

There is something particularly contemptible in the Washington newspaper office fracas. Thirty years ago on the borders of civilization such an encounter was at least characteristic, but that stage ought to have been passed long ago for the east, where one does not expect to find the customs of the corner grocery in vogue among editors and correspondents. The affair was exceedingly unprofessional, and we trust does not indicate that Washington newspaper men habitually use the hip-pocket as an armory as Barton and the Soteldos did, instead of restricting it to the harmless if vulgar handkerchief. The habit has in this case changed a mere vulgar row into a bloody tragedy.

The Outgrowth of What?

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The National Republican should at once inform an anxiously waiting country of what "peculiarly southern institution" the killing of its ex-managing editor by its managing editor was "the natural and legitimate outgrowth." Both of them have been sitting for years under the pious drippings of the sanctuary of stalwart republican journalism; both had, doubtless, composed double-leaded leaders exhorting the "blood-tubs of the south" to forsake all manner of violence, and resort to the pleasanter and more civilized methods of "moral suasion" everywhere practiced by the truly good republicans; and yet when a simple question of journalistic ethics comes to be discussed between them, three "Bull-dog" pistols and a ten-inch bowie-knife are the savage arguments resorted to. Somehow the preaching and the practice disclose a slight degree of incongruity which this Mentor of "plantation manners" should make haste to remove.

Arthurian Meanderings.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Correspondence.

The president unwittingly played Haroun Al Raschid around town the other afternoon, and caused almost consternation in one household. He had his coachman drive home after leaving him at one house, intending to walk from there to a near residence, where he was engaged for a dinner party. Losing his way in the intersecting streets, the circles and triangles, of the upper part of the city, he at last pulled what he thought was the right door-bell, but was told that his friend did not live there. "Who does live here?" asked the president, and he was told the name of a stalwart congressman, a warm political friend of many campaigns. Giving the servant the modest name of "Mr. Arthur," he was ushered into the drawing-room, and the lady of the house was perfectly overcome when she looked up from her embroidery and found President Arthur before her. The dignity and the superb deference with which the president greets all ladies soon restored her equanimity, and, after a short and agreeable chat with the family, he took his leave, with his path made plain for him to the house of his expectant host.

Romance in Real Life.

Yolo Mail, January 28.

Eleven years ago Jacob Widber came to a certain farm house in Yolo county, and applied for work, stating that he had just arrived in the state from Ohio, and was so reduced in purse that he was obliged to depend on manual labor for a subsistence until something offered. He was quite well educated, and in appearance was altogether more prepossessing than the average California laborer. The farmer to whom he applied gave him employment, his duties being to do odd jobs about the place, and also to assist the "women folks" about the house. These latter consisted of the farmer's wife and a daughter about twelve years old, who was excedingly pretty, and a great favorite in the neighborhood. Young Widber remained on the farm a year, and during the time became very much attached to the little girl, so much so that when he left he kissed her good-by, told her when he got rich he would come back and claim her for his little wife. To this agreement she laughingly assented, and her "affianced" departed for other scenes. Subsequently the father of our heroine sold out his farm and moved with his family to Washington territory, where he became a permanent resident. After two or three years residence on this coast, young Widber returned to his home in Ohio, and one year ago his father died, leaving an estate worth over $100,000, to which our hero was sole heir. No sooner had he come into possession of his patrimony than he set out for California to find and claim as his bride the little girl who had given the parting promise ten years ago. He was not long in ascertaining her whereabouts, and lost no time in paying a visit to her at her home near the Columbia. That the meeting was mutually agreeable is evidenced by the fact that the happy couple, now Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Widber, passed through Woodland yesterday, en route to Ohio, via the Southern Pacific.

The Georgia Office-Hunt.

Atlanta Correspondence Savannah News.

General Gartrell is confident of his success in the gubernatorial race this year. A day or two ago he said: "I am sure of an election this year. A large number of the organized are for me; the independents will go solid for me." "How about Felton?" "Why Dr. Felton is my friend. He will not run for governor, and will give me all his influence. You see the doctor is anxious to re-establish himself in his own district, and will surely make the race for congress. Congress is what he wants. Mark my words, I will be the next governor of Georgia."

The general certainly keeps a confident exterior, and if he makes a vigorous fight who will stand a better chance of election? He would make a good honest governor, too. As to Felton's being a candidate, it is hinted that he cannot carry the colored or republican vote. He seems to have done so in his district, but a state's campaign is quite a different thing. At any rate, the other names are mentioned for the race. A new one, which I have not until recently heard of, is Hon. Milton A. Candler, of DeKalb county. He is spoken of as acceptable to the republicans and colored men, and the supporters of Mr. Norwood would rally to him to a man. Mr. Candler, too, is the right sort of a man for governor.

Washington correspondence Savannah News.

The fight among the republican factions in Georgia goes right along. Yesterday R. D. Locke and Dr. Merrill, of Georgia, went to the white house to protest against Longstreet & Company being given the upper hand in Georgia matters, and against the removal of Andrew Clark and the appointment of Postmaster Johnson to succeed him.

He found there another delegation, consisting of Emory Speer, General Longstreet, Wilson of Savannah, Dr. Arnold and Walter Johnson. R. D. Locke made a statement to the president that Longstreet and those associated with him did not represent the republican party in the state. They were not of the party, he said, and represented no one in Georgia. He also stated that Colonel Thornton, in purchasing of a democratic paper and converting it into an independent organ, should have something to say in regard to the "liberal" tactics inaugurated in the state. Speaking against Postmaster Johnson's appointment to Clark's place, Locke spoke in good terms of Mr. Johnson as a man of character.

The president told him and Dr. Merrill that he would not move hastily, but that all would be heard. After they left the other delegation had a hearing, and, it is reasonable to suppose, "fixed" things as they wanted them.

The fine hand of Representative Emory Speer, who a short time ago denied that he was interested in Georgia patronage, is seen in the movement among the officers and in the independent agitation. It is stated that the differences between him and Clark originated when Clark, after saying he would appoint Emory Speer's man his chief deputy, appointed another man to the place.

There is a letter extant here in Washington, it is said, in which Speer says that because Clark did not carry out his promise he was going to try and get him removed. It is certain that ever since that refusal Speer has been after Clark's scalp.

MAN'S MORTALITY.

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade;
Or like the gourd, which Jonah made;
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
  The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
  The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
  The sun sets, the shadow flies,
  The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
  The grass withers, the tale is ended,
  The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
  The hour is short, the span not long.
  The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream:
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
  The bubble's out, the look forgot,
  The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
  The thought is past, the dream is gone,
  The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole;
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
  The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
  The time no time, the web soon rent,
  The race soon run, the goal soon won,
  The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like snow when summer's come,
Or like a pear, or like a plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day and dies to-morrow.
  The lightning's past, the post must go,
  The song is short, the journey so,
  The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
  The snow dissolves, and so must all.

—Dr. Donovan, from a old Irish manuscript

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The share speculation opened irregular, but in the main ⅛ to ½ per cent higher than the closing quotations yesterday, latter for Memphis and Charleston. Nashville and Chattanooga, however was 1½, Richmond and Danville 1, Alton and Terre Haute preferred 1, and San Francisco common 1 per cent lower. After a general advance of ¼ to ⅞ per cent in the early trade, the market became weak and fell off ¼ to 2 per cent. Nashville and Chattanooga and Ohio Central being prominent therein, while Peoria, Decatur and Evansville declined 3½ and Wabash preferred 2⅝ per cent, Richmond and Danville, however, sold up 1⅛ per cent at 225½. Subsequently a recovery of ¼ to 1½ per cent took place, in which Peoria, Decatur and Evansville and Ohio Central were conspicuous, while Nashville and Chattanooga advanced 2 per cent. Between the boards a decline of ⅛ to 2 per cent was recorded, Nashville and Chattanooga, Louisville and Nashville and Texas Pacific being most conspicuous therein. At the second board there was a recovery of ¼ to 1 per cent, latter for Louisville and Nashville, while Nashville and Chattanooga advanced 3 per cent. In the late dealings the market sold down ¼ to 3¼ per cent, Wabash preferred, New Jersey Central, Northwest preferred and common, Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Louisville and Nashville being prominent in the downward movement. The market closed weak at the lowest figures of the day. Transactions aggregated 310,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	105	Manhattan Ele	57¼
Georgia 7s mortg'e	108	Metropolitan Ele	89½
Georgia do gold	114	Michigan Central	86⅝
Louisiana consols	66½	Mobile & Ohio	28
North Carolina old	28	N Jersey Central	93⅞
North Carolina new	18	Norfolk & W'n Pre	54⅝
Funding	10	N. Y. Elevated	106⅛
Special tax	6	Ohio & Miss	32¼
Tennessee 6s	53¼	Preferred	97
Tennessee new	52½	Pacific Mail	42¼
Virginia 6s	*42	Panama	†190
Consolidatsd	60	Quicksilver	13
Deferred	15	Preferred	60
Adams Express	145	Reading	62¼
American Mer. Ex	91	St L & San Fran	40
Chesap'ke & Ohio	23⅛	do Preferred	56½
Chicago & Alton	129½	do first Preferred	92
C., St. L. & N. O	75	St. Paul	108⅛
Consolidated Coal	30	Preferred	*122
Delaware & Lack	125⅞	Texas Pacific	45
Fort Wayne	*134	Union Pacific	117½
Hannibal & St Joe	*95	United States	75
Harlem	250	Wells & Fargo	124
Houston & Texas	*84	N. C. & St. L	75½
Chicago & N.W	133½	N.Y. Central	130⅛
do Preferred	141½	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	131½
Erie	39⅝	Rich. & Alleghany	28¼
Illinois Central	132½	Rich. & Dan	224½
Lake Shore	111½	Rock Island	132½
L. & N	88⅞	Wab., St. L. & Pac	34⅛
Memphis & Char'n	68½	do Preferred	61½
		Western Union	80⅝

*Offered. †Bid.

HAMMOND'S STRIKE

AGAINST A BIG JOB IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kelley's Effort to Release a Pennsylvania Railroad Ring from its Obligations Met by the Gentleman from Georgia, who Saves Several Millions of Dollars to the Country.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, are one and the same corporation, the former owning all the shares of the latter. In September, 1879, these companies owed their employes $4,837,090, unpaid wages. The merchants upon whom this class of the company's creditors had depended for supplies were unable to meet their obligations and the condition of many were claimed to be deplorable. To afford relief the railroad company issued "wages certificates," upon which the tax from which the company sought relief was assessed. The petition for relief was referred to the ways and means committee, which instructed Mr. Kelley to make a favorable report to the house, which he did in the following bill:

> Be it enacted, etc.. That the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company is hereby released from the payment of the taxes assessed by the commissioner of internal revenue upon the interest bearing promisory notes heretofore issued by it to its employes, commonly known as wages certificates; provided, that said company shall pay the actual costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings taken to enforce the payment of said taxes.

Upon which Mr. Kelley said:

Mr. Chairman, unless some gentleman desires to antagonize this bill I do not propose to detain the committee, and, therefore, if any gentleman desires to express an opinion against it I would be glad to hear him, and shall reserve what I have to say for another occasion. I yield now to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—I do not understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania has yielded to me. I understand him to say that unless some gentleman desired to antagonize the bill he would yield the floor.

Mr. Kelley—You are right, sir.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—Mr. Chairman, this report is remarkable, first, for what it does disclose, and secondly, for what it does not disclose. It is remarkable for what it discloses id this: that the committee unanimously report that they are unwilling to commit themselves to the principle of the bill, and yet ask the United States to relieve this corporation of some four hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars of taxes. It is remarkable in that it undertakes to show a connection between the panic of 1873 and the issue of these illegal notes in 1879, without any explanation whatever of any possible relation between that panic and the issuance of that paper. It is remarkable in another particular, that it undertakes to carry this bill through upon the assumed idea that in first violating the law of the United States the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company was acting in the interest of its employes who would otherwise have starved or gone naked.

These are the facts it discloses on its face. I desire now to call the attention of the committee to a few facts (perhaps I only know a few of them) which it does not disclose. It will be remembered that the note copied in the report is dated September 18, 1879. I wish to show to the committee how these notes were issued and the order in which they come. I read now from the official report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company a table which shows the total amount of wages certificates paid during the year, with the amount outstanding on the tenth day of January, 1880. This report is dated January 12, 1880, and is signed by its president, Mr. Gowan. On December 16, 1878, they issued $468,030 payable on the fifteenth of April, 1879, and on the same date they issued $470,000 payable May 15, 1879.

I will stop there for a moment. The commissioner of internal revenue of the United States determined that these things were taxable. He referred the matter, however, to the secretary of the treasury, and he agreed with him. But as it was a matter of controversy between them and the company he, desiring to do exact justice, asked the opinion of the attorney general. That opinion is dated on the 22d day of May, 1879.

Mr. Tucker—Who was the attorney general at that time?

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—Mr. Devens. I read from that opinion, page 343 of 16 attorney general's opinions:

> The inclosures accompanying and referred to in your communication (which are herewith returned) establish the fact that both these forms of obligation—

The attorney general was referring in this connection to another similar case.

> circulate freely and extensively in the vicinage of their issue, and thus subserve all the usages of money. Persons competent to judge estimate the amount put and kept in circulation by Knapp, Stout & Co. at from $75,000 to $100,000; while the official report of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, dated on the 13th day of January last—

Which was the 13th of January, 1879—

> states that the unpaid wages due its employes for September, October and November preceding amounted to $983,149.59, for which it was determined to issue "wages certificates" in sums of $10 each (of which the foregoing is a sample), of which $701,520 had been put in circulation up to January 11, 1879, and this issue has been kept up since that date.
>
> The report says of them—

Mark you, now, the official record of the company—

> These certificates have been very favorably received by the employes and the public, and they are generally taken in business transactions at par, and are readily sold for cash at but a trifling discount.
>
> When it is considered that many other persons and corporations in many other sections of tha country are doing the same thing, the extent to which these notes are used as currency can be understood. That these instruments are all "used for circulation"—

Which is the language of the statute—

> and as a medium of exchange, is fully proved. Those of the railroad company plainly contemplate circulation, since it is expressed upon their face that they are based upon the wages due, but are receivable from those indebted to the company for coal or for transportation; and their favorable reception by the public as well as by employes and their general use in business transactions are subjects of felicitation in the before-mentioned report. It seems clear to me that these notes come precisely within the language of the statute indicating what "notes" are to be the subject of taxation.

He then draws a distinction between that paper and some other considered in a decision of the supreme court of the United States. That opinion of the attorney general was delivered in May, 1879. The company was thus notified by the commissioner of internal revenue, by the secretary of the treasury, and by the solemnly pronounced opinion of the attorney general that they were violating the law. And yet in 1879, in February—that was just before the opinion—they issued $633,230; in June and July, 1879, they issued $350,000, $400,000, and $425,000; and in 1880, in August, September, October and November they issued $380,000, $410,000, $420,000, $460,000 and $470,830, making in all $4,837,090.

It is a plain case, therefore, that this corporation has undertaken to make a square fight with the government. It is no case of relieving anybody who acted under a mistake or apprehension. All the notes that they had issued prior to that opinion have, as is shown by this their official report, been redeemed except about $1,000. All that were issued and are taxed now, amounting to only $4,416,026, were issued after that opinion was delivered and, of course, after they had had notice of it.

I wish to make another remark to show how lame is the committee's report based upon the idea that the panic of 1873 had aught to do with this matter. I read from the official report of 1875 of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, signed by this same president on the 6th of January, 1875, at page 16, where a comparison is made between the income of 1873 and the income of 1874. Without stopping to read more of it, I will read its conclusions:

> There was an increase in travel of 1.8 per cent; in merchandise, 6.2 per cent; coal, 2 per cent; mail, 13.5 per cent; miscellaneous, 2.6 per cent: and the net profits were 6.8 per cent in the year 1874 over the year ending January 20, 1873. But, notwithstanding this fact, in the year 1873 the gross receipts were 63.9 per cent, and in 1874 were only 60.4 per cent. So that with an income of 3½ per cent less there was a profit of 6.8 per cent more in 1874 than there was in 1873.

On page 17 of the report it will be found that in that year, 1874, so far from being poverty-ridden, the company had paid a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent; and had added a small amount to their stock besides. On page 18 of that report is this language:

> It might have been reasonably expected that during a period of such stagnation the traffic of the company would have fallen off very greatly, and yet, notwithstanding the very general suspension of manufactures, the gross receipts of the company are larger than those of any other year, except the last, while the net profits are greater than those of any previous year, without exception.

How long this continued I do not know. I tried to find the reports of 1876, 1877 and 1878, but they were not in the library. But I wish to call attention to other facts that show, not that this company was poor, put that it like other monopolies in this country, got into difficulty by overreaching. The report says the company own the Pennsylvania Coal and and Iron company. They felicitate themselves in this report that they have bought for that company 100,000 acres of the best mining lands in the state. The report shows that they bought seven steamships; that they leased about half a dozen railroads: that they laid down double tracks on their own roads and some of those that had been leased. They leased two canals, and the canals were the only item of property on which they failed to make an income.

In 1878 they lost about a quarter of a million on the canals, in 1879 they lost about five hundred thousand dollars on the canals. In order to enable them to make these enormous purchases, in order that they might "stretch its arms like seas and grasp in all the shore," they issued bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 besides the heavy floating debt that they were already carrying. And it was the carrying of that enormous debt and not kindness to operatives that made them thus issue money in violation of the laws of the land. But, notwithstanding all that, they say the income of that year over the year previous, that is the year 1879 over the year 1878, was a net gain of nearly $3,000,000. I have not before me the exact figures, $2,733,000, I think. The company, at the time it first issued this paper, was not in distress at all but for the fact of this enormous reaching out. At that time, November 30, 1878, they owed for wages $1,137,900, but in November, 1879, only two months after this certificate in the report it issued, they had reduced the debt to $460,101.87. And they were still continuing their purchases; they were still continuing their leases; and in their report of that year is a felicitation by its president that they were in a position to carry their enormous debt and make enormous profits unless there should be a revulsion in public affairs. But, more than that, debtors will begin to clamor for pay; magnificent monopolies, like the fabled frog, will sometimes swell until they burst. And this corporation found itself so crippled in 1880, that it was placed in the hands of a receiver and remains there to-day.

Now, let us see again whether the wages of these honest employes whose broad shoulders are expected to carry through this bill were affected unfavorably by their failure. The very first act of the receiver—and I hold the official report of this fact in my hands—was to raise the wages of the employes and the salaries of the employes by 10 per cent; and the receivers declare that the small losses which they made in the first ten months of their administration, as compared with the previous year, were due to the fact that they had begun to pay competent wages and salaries. They came under this control on the 24th of May, 1880, when the receivers were appointed; and now during that time we have the schedule of all the incomes of the property, and there was a net income during the ten months for which this report was issued of $18,040.

But the Catawissa Railroad has increased its net earnings $17,880.51; the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad decreased its earnings $25,000 compared with the previous year, and the express department showed a net gain of $102,360.09 against $59,098.82 for the previous year. The seven ships that they had bought also had made a great gain. They were using the great coal yards at Jersey City and at Philadelphia and at New York, on which immense expenditures had been made before they went into receivers' hands. They were all profitably used, and there can be no doubt about the fact that if the wages of employes are to be considered in this matter it is better that the road should remain forever in the hands of the receivers. The company which issued this paper is to pay the tax, however, and not the employes who took it for wages. I feel great reluctance to attack what seems to be a unanimous report coming from such a committee as the committee on ways and means of this house. But yet any one is excusable when the committee itself bases its recommendation for relief upon these grounds.

The language of the committee's report is:

> Without committing themselves to the doctrine that these notes may not have been subject to the taxation assessed by the commissioner of internal revenue, the committee submit that there is room for grave argument on that point.

Where ought that argument to be had? I call attention to another fact, not disclosed by this report. When the opinion of the attorney general was rendered and this company still continues to put forth this money, and taxes were assessed on them and they refused to pay them, processes was issued by the department of internal revenue and a levy was made upon their property. This remarkable state of facts exists: a Pennsylvania state judge issued an injunction against a United States officer collecting United States taxes. On that it stands enjoined to-day. It has been removed into the United States district court of Pennsylvania, but on account of the absence of the judge and other causes, the United States tax is kept in the hands of this corporation, because a state judge has said to a Federal tax collector: "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther."

Where is this argument to be had? It ought to be had in the courts. If this company is not taxable, then it seems to me this committee of the whole might wait until the court had pronounced its judgment; and then, if there were special reasons for relieving this company, by reason of any hardship in its case, it might address itself to the law-making power of the government. But it is manifestly wrong for us to intervene and take from the tribunals of the country these things which have been constitutionally committed to them.

Mr. Blount—I desire to ask my colleague a question right here.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—Certainly.

Mr. Blount—I desire to ask my colleague if it is not true that a class of notes were issued by the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company of Georgia under similar circumstances, and if congress did not decline to relieve that company from the tax?

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—I thank my colleague for calling my attention to a matter which occurred while I was not here, because it enables me to go further in an investigation of this case.

Mr. Kelley—As the gentleman has already been interrupted, I would like to ask him the name of the Pennsylvania judge who issued that injuction.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—I do not know the name of the judge who did it, and I hope not to know the name of a judge who so far transcends his authority. My information comes from Green B. Raum, United States commissioner of internal revenue.

Mr. Kelley—Will the gentleman allow me to say that the judge referred to is the circuit judge of the United States for that district, Judge McKennon, and not a Pennsylvania judge.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—My information then was wrong, if the gentleman is not wrong. It only relieves the Pennsylvania judiciary, however, but does not change the force of the argument.

My colleague (Mr. Blount) has called attention to the case of the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company, of Georgia. I answer him that that company was not relieved under any such circumstances whatever. The act under which they were relieved will be found in 20 statutes at large, page 498, and is in these words:

> That the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company of Columbus, Georgia, be, and is hereby, relieved from the payment of the taxes heretofore assessed upon its capital stock as banking capital or capital employed in the business of banking, and upon all future similar assessment of banking tax, so long as no part of its capital is employed in the business of banking, and said capital continues to be, as now, employed in the business of manufacturing: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt said company from the payment of the tax upon deposits, as required by law from savings banks or savings institutions, nor from any tax or penalty which may be hereafter incurred by issuing and circulating, or continuing in circulation, notes, or bills, or certificates of deposit, as currency or as a substitute for notes, bills, or currency.

That act was approved February 27, 1878. If the attention of this railroad company was at all attracted to the public history of the country, they could there find another warning which congress intended to give that this law would be enforced. Yet, in the face of that law, they issued their certificates: for very few of them had been issued prior to that date.

Mark this: That act relieved the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company from what? From an assessed tax. Why? Because no part of its capital had ever been engaged in the business of banking. To show that I cannot be mistaken about that I refer any gentleman to the statute.

It was put upon that identical ground by the committee on the judiciary, who made the report in its favor. I will read the conclusion of that report and hand it to other gentlemen who desire to read it:

> In April, 1877, the internal revenue department decided that all the capital stock of said company was liable to taxation under section 3308 revised statutes, and instructed the collector to proceed to collect the same for the period of time from the said February 17, 1873, the date of the amendment of the charter of the company authorizing the savings department; but at the request of the company the collection was postponed until the company could apply to congress for relief.
>
> From the facts established, and after a consideration of the questions of law involved, your committee are of the opinion that the whole capital of the company was invested in mills and machinery alone several years before it was given power to establish a savings department for deposits, and that the act giving that authority only gave to depositors a lien or pledge on or of the property of the company to secure the payment of their deposits, and did not place the stock of the company in the condition of capital employed in banking; and the committee, therefore, report that the company should be relieved from the assessment or collection of such tax for past years and the future, and recommend the passage of the bill herewith reported as a substitute for one referred to the committee.

Mr. Buckner—I would like to ask my friend, in the first place. whether it appears that in the case to which he refers any certificates of any sort were issued by the company, and, if so, were they interest-bearing.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—I will answer the gentleman. So far as this Eagle and Phenix bill discloses, the issuance of notes had nothing to do with the question. The general assembly of Georgia had authorized this manufacturing company to exercise certain banking priviliges, which they had not seen proper to exercise. They were taxed anyhow upon their capital as a bank, and congress relieved them from that tax because they did not come within the law providing for the imposition of the tax, as appears from the judiciary committee's report and from the language of the statute. But the proviso to that act of February 27, 1878, declared that they should be taxable for any notes they had issued or might issue. Whether the notes which they issued were interest-bearing or not, I do not know; but they have been taxed on those notes every year 10 per cent for every one that was put out.

In May, 1875, an act was passed by congress for the relief of certain persons who had issued such notes under peculiar circumstances; and it declared that where mistakes of this kind had been made, where no great harm had been done, and the cases were pending, the commissioner of internal revenue or the secretary of the treasury (I forget which) might stop the collection of the penalty, not the tax. Under that act relief was granted in many cases. But because this Georgia company had come up like an honest tax-payer and paid its money into the treasury of the United States, relief was refused to it upon the technicality that its case was not pending, but had been concluded by payment. So far from their being any relief from such taxes, everything issued in Georgia, in the Carolinas and in Alabama that had the semblance of this character was taxed. I have here a list which I will incorporate as a part of my remarks. I find included in this list such corporations of my state as the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and the Macon and Brunswick railroad, both absolutely insolvent at the time, as I believe, and since sold out by a receiver.

Mr. Buckner—The gentleman will allow me to ask him whether any of those certificates or notes or whatever you may choose to call them were interest-bearing?

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—I do not know; but as the gentleman repeats his question I am led to suppose that he lays some stress upon that point; that he is inclined to hold that if you issue a plain note it is a violation of law, but if you declare on its face that it shall bear interest from date, it is not a violation. If that be true, then the law of the United States on this suject is very lame. If it be true that by issuing notes due ten days after date with interest from date you can flood the country with "shin-plasters," then instead of adopting this report we should pass an act amending the revenue laws of the country.

The question was before the attorney general, who discussed it. I think, perhaps in that portion of the opinion which I did not read, at any rate, it can make no practical difference. The language of the statue is, "issue any note, bill or certificate of deposit," etc., and a note may just as well bear interest as not bear interest; indeed most of them do bear interest.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—As the gentleman from Georgia is a lawyer and I am a layman, I wish to ask him whether there is any remedy at law for an unjust assessment under this act; whether a party assessed for taxes as this Reading railroad company was can go into court and obtain an adjudication as to the justice or illegality of the assessment?

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—I suppose it can, or a judge, state or federal, would not have granted an injunction in this case. The New York Central railroad company, as a gentleman tells me, has been obtaining relief in court. I can only say, in answer to my friend from New York, that in some of the states no injunction lies against the collection of a tax; but in every state and, so far as I know, under every enlightened government on earth a tax unjustly levied may be recovered by first paying it and then suing the officer; and there is a statute of the United States declaring that when a judgment is obtained against an officer for any act done in his official capacity for the benefit of the government, and a certificate to that effect is obtained from the judge of the court, the United States will asume and pay the judgment for its officer.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—As I understand the gentleman from Georgia, the money must first be paid.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—Certainly. That is a necessity of the situation. No government can stand a moment——

Mr. Tucker—That was the difficulty on the part of the company, that it had not the money to pay the tax.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—No government on earth could stand that allowed its citizens to stop the collection of its debts. Hardship though it may seem to be, it is a hardship growing out of the very nature of government. In my own state, in the case of Eve, 23 Georgia, the matter is learnedly and elaborately discussed, and satisfactorily, I think, to every judicial mind in the country. There can be no other way to get along, as the government might find itself crippled in time of need. Recalcitrant citizens might starve its army or stop its navy, or have its bonds repudiated.

Mr. Chairman, I have said these things because I was afraid without saying them this house might vote in ignorance of the facts. If I am mistaken about them the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Kelley] and others on this floor can correct me. If I am in error, either of fact or law, no man sooner than I would change front and vote for this bill. I make no improper attack on this corporation. I make no improper appeal to you to collect the taxes of the United States. I do not avow myself the friend of the policy that taxes state banks out of existence by placing 10 per cent on their circulation, but it is true, whether good policy or bad policy. Every financial system on earth that expects to stand and grow by its own vigor must prevent others from issuing money or other things in the shape of floating notes to take the place of its currency. Else where would this evil end? Here is a grand corporation that issues this scrip by the million. May not every other corporation do the same?

If a corporation can do so, by what right, pray, may not I do so? And if I may issue for $10, why may not I issue for fifty times what I am worth? Why may not I impose, if I have reputation enough as a financier and a man of means to float my notes, why may not I impose my notes on the public, and leave them without any possible means of redress by reason of my insolvency?

Without advocating the principles of the law so far as applied to banks in the states, I simply stand as I think every member ought to stand, upon this ground, that while there is a law it should be obeyed, and that every one, high or low, rich or poor, individual or corporation, who defies the law should be made to feel its weight; and no man should be relieved from any burden he owes, any burden he has taken on himself particularly and that is due to the government, unless there be special and cogent, and compulsory reasons therefore.

SLASHING AROUND.

The Man Who was Doing all the Fighting While Claiming to Know Nothing of It.

Dr. Felton in his independent movement reminds me of an anecdote told by the late Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Kentucky, on himself.

Many years ago Dr. Robinson went to Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of starting an independent magazine. It was designed to be independent of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Robinson was looking around for a name for his independent journal, and was receiving suggestions from his friends. The Rev. Mr. Lacy, of Virginia, wrote to him to call his magazine "The Salstonstall Review." Dr. Robinson said that he examined all the old books that he could find for the purpose of discovering where Lacy got the name, but his researches were in vain.

About a month after he received the letter he met Lacy one day accidentally on the streets of Baltimore. His first inquiry was, "Lacy, where did you get that name for my magazine you sent me, 'The Saltsonstall Review.'"

Lacy replied: "Doctor, I understand that your magazine is to be independent of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. Is it so?"

"Yes," said the doctor.

"Well, I will tell you where I got the name. Several years ago, a man by the name of Saltsonstall who lived in Virginia, was indicted for an assault and battery. The trial came on in our circuit court, and the witness for the state, a Mr. Curry, was sworn and put upon the stand. The attorney for the state asked Curry if he saw the fight. He replied that he did. He then asked the witness, What was Saltsonstall doing?

Curry—He was only slashing around.

Attorney—What do you mean, Mr. Curry, by "slashing around?"

Curry—Well, I'll tell you. There was Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith, they clinched and fit, and there was Mr. Cushingberry and Canterberry, they clinched and fit, and—

Attorney—Hold on, Mr. Curry, I want to know what Mr. Saltsonstall was doing?

Curry—I told you he was only slashing around.

Attorney—Well, Mr. Curry, I want to know what you mean by "slashing around?"

Curry—Well, I have tried to tell you and you won't let me.

The Judge—Mr. Curry, if you don't answer the question I will fine and commit you for contempt. Tell the attorney what you mean by "slashing around."

Curry—Well, judge, I've been trying to tell it all the time, and I will tell you. There was Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith, they—

Judge—Hold on, Mr. Curry—what was Saltsonstall doing?

Curry—Well, judge, I have told you that Saltsonstall was only slashing around.

Judge—Now, Mr. Curry, tell what you mean by slashing around?

Curry—Well, I'll tell you if you will let me.

Judge—Go on.

Curry—Well, there was Mr. Jones and—

Judge—Hold on, Mr. Curry.

Curry—Well, judge, if you won't let me tell you. All of them fellows clinched and fit, and Saltsonstall was walking around knocking down every outsider he met."

V. B. YOUNG.

GENERAL ELI WARREN.

His Sudden Death Yesterday from Heart Disease.

A special dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION states that General Eli Warren died suddenly at his home in Perry at 12 o'clock yesterday of heart disease.

General Warren was one of the oldest of the living prominent men in Georgia, being eighty-two years of age. He was perhaps during his lifetime more continuously identified with public matters in Georgia than any other man in the state. Although more than four score years of age, his interest in public matters continued up, we might say, to the day of his death. As a lawyer and as a planter, as a legislator, as a member of conventions and as a party leader no man has been more honest, and no man's acts have been marked by more strong, sound sense and patriotism than those of General Warren. His acts as a member of the constitutional convention of 1877 bear out the statement that the last years of his life witnessed a clearness of mind and soundness of judgment rarely found in one of his age. He has been the friend, acquaintance and contemporary of every distinguished public man in Georgia for the last half a century and has been personally respected by them all. He has enjoyed their confidence as well as the confidence of the people. He was known as a man who took great interest in agriculture, identifying himself with the interests of the farmers. While he was not what we would call a finished orator, he was an unusually strong writer and a man who always expressed his opinions fearlessly and openly upon all questions. He was one of the few men that we have had in Georgia who dared to face public criticism and adverse public opinion. He was never afraid to express his sentiments and to act by his judgment.

He leaves two children that we remember—a son, Mr. Josiah L. Warren, of Savannah, and a daughter, who married Judge Grice, at one time of the Macon judicial circuit. Mr. Warren, of Savannah, is a man of about 45 years of age and inherits the independence and ability of his father, together with his turn for political management.

In the death of Judge Warren Georgia loses a noble man whose service in the forming of her fundamental law was the fitting conclusion of a long life of usefulness and honor.

To Jennie B.

Your query is not an unusual one. There would be nothing wrong in accepting the present if he offers it. If your mother wishes to make you a handsome bridal present, she can be suited at J. P. Stevens & Co., on Whitehall street. They have a large line of such goods from which a selection can be made.

ASPHALT PAVING.

Its Cleanliness, Cheapness and Comfortableness.

Philadelphia Record, January 19, 1882.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1881.—H. W. Pitkin, Chairman of the Sub-committee of the Executive Committee of One Hundred, Philadelphia, Pa.—Dear Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant, making inquiries in regard to the asphalt pavements of this city, and to reply:

First. As to comparative first cost of asphalt and granite-block street pavements.

Granite-block pavements laid in 1880 in this city cost $1.79 per square yard. Those laid in 1879 $1.92 per square yard.

Asphalt pavements laid here in 1880 cost $1.85 per square yard. In 1879 cost $1.47 per square yard.

Second. Annual costs of repairs of the asphalt pavement on Pennsylvania avenue, the principal street of Washington, has been for the Neufchatel pavement 2½ cents per square yard. For that laid on same street by other contractors, 1½ cents per square yard. These pavements have been in use now about four years.

Other bituminous concrete pavements of various kinds, principally coal tar, have been laid in this city since 1871 to the extent of 741,000 square yards. Their average annual repairs have cost 8½ cents per square yard. They are not so good or durable as the asphalt pavements laid in the last four years.

Macadam pavements in Paris are being diminished in extent, being replaced by others less expensive in maintenance. They are not liked here, except for the suburbs, where there is little heavy travel. They cost for repairs on the most traveled streets $1.93 per square yard. The average annual cost for repairs is 37 cents per square yard.

Paris stone block pavements are made of sandstone; cost $2.58 to $3.23 per square yard for construction and 10½ cents per square yard per annum for repairs.

Asphalt pavements in Paris cost per square yard $2.17 to $3.22 and per year for repairs and replacing each year 1-15 of the pavements laid 22 cents per square yard.

There is more asphalt and bituminous concrete pavement in this city than in any city in the world. It was introduced at first in many streets against strong prejudices of the dwellers on such streets. Stone pavements, wooden pavements and macadam pavements were preferred, and were laid to a great extent.

Now, the city authorities lay down any other than an asphalt pavement only when compelled by economy, which, in some cases, prescribes the use of macadam or gravel and stone blocks where traffic is believed to be too heavy for the asphalt; and they find the residents of such streets wherever anything but asphalt is laid down, making vigorous protests against their operations.

Since 1871 there have been laid here of wood pavements 1,188,597 square yards, costing $4,003,744 and covering 50 miles of streets.

On the 1st of July, 1880, there remained in the city only 509,481 square yards of this wood pavement, most of it impassable without danger to wheels and springs.

The city contained on the 1st of July, 1880, of concrete unfaced with asphalt or coal tar:

	Miles.
Pavements	40.66
Stone block	14.87
Rough stone	18.04
Macadam	7.45
Gravel	31.31
Wood	22.10
Unimproved streets	95.62
Total	230.05

I have no doubt that the wear and tear of horses and carriages on a good asphalt pavement, such as that of Pennsylvania avenue, in this city, is very much less than on any other pavement in use here.

I think a carriage used on mud roads will last ten times as long as if used on the streets of Philadelphia, with which I am familiar, having lived there from infancy to manhood, and having in visits of late years found no improvement, but rather a worse condition than existed 50 years ago in that city.

Third. The asphalt would, in my opinion, certainly answer for all your streets not subjected to heavy traffic. But as this heavy traffic—and it is very heavy in Philadelphia—will abandon all the cobble pavements to seek the newly asphalted streets for the sake of the easier draught, the freedom from jolting and the greater comfort for horse and man, I do not see how this traffic can be kept off any principal street in Philadelphia. I think that the first street asphalted will be crowded at once, and that the heavily loaded vehicles will drive off the light pleasure traffic.

In your narrower streets, alleys, and in all streets which, like many of those in Philadelphia, do not follow continuous lines, but are offset at many street crossings, the asphalt will give you a clean, wholesome pavement. Every summer shower washes its surface perfectly clean, and if the fall is good, cleans even the gutters. Used on those streets and in alleys it will be a great economy and have a great sanitary influence.

I have lived and ridden and driven in this city during the execution of all its street improvements. There is no comparison in comfort between any other pavement and one of asphalt for those who ride or drive either in light carriages or in heavy loaded carts and wagons and for the residents on the streets, and I am of opinion that while the cost of repair of asphalt under heavy traffic would be much greater than such cost in this city at present; that considering the saving in cleanliness, comfort and health to man, and the saving in cost of horseflesh and of repairs of wheels and springs, it will be worth while to lay down a strong asphalt surfaced concrete pavement for your heaviest traffic, and to compare its first cost and its actual annual cost for repairs and renewal, with the cost and duration of your present street pavements, and that it is probable that taking into account the saving of horseflesh, of wear and tear of all vehicles and of body and mind, it will be found best to adopt the asphalt pavements generally.

It will be necessary to make frequent renewals of the wearing surface, but this is cheap. Any Philadelphia block, laid on a good foundation of concrete thick enough not to give way under the weight of loaded truck wheels, can be resurfaced in twenty-four hours, and by doing the work at night I believe that it can be done without stopping the daily commerce of the streets.

Here the usual foundation is six inches of concrete of hydraulic cement, sand and broken stone. Possibly in Philadelphia there may be streets which would need twelve inches of such foundation, well set before being opened to traffic. But in the end I believe this would be fully worth its cost.

I have just obtained a proof of the annual report of Lieutenant F. V. Greene, United States corps of engineers, from which most of the figures and quantities in this letter are quoted. It is probable the very best, as it is the most recent, paper on the subject of these pavements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet
Major General U. S. A.

OBITUARY.

KISER—Died, at his residence, February 14th, at 11:30 o'clock a.m., Mr. M. P. Kiser, after an illness, confining him to his room for six months, of cancer of the bowels.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SWIFT—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. and Mr. Thomas Swift are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of the latter, from their residence, No. 76 Spring, corner Luckie street, this evening (Wednesday) 15th, at 2:30 o'clock.

KISER—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. M. P. Kiser are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services from his late residence, 378 South Pryor street, 2:30 o'clock, this (Wenesday) p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15 & 16.

First appearance in Atlanta since their return from Europe.

HAVERLY'S EURPOEAN MASTODON MINSTRELS.

—THE— 40 ORIGINAL 40

Coming in all their vast entirety, with a flood of FRESH FEATURES.

The Largest, Most Complete and Reliable Minstrel Organization in Existence.

ASTOUNDING ADDED ATTRACTIONS!

THE "ONLY" LEON,

(Late Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.)

THE CELEBRATED

ZANFRETTA FAMILY

—OF—

FRENCH PANTOMINISTS.

Recollect everything new and original. Secure seats early. Avoid the certain rush. Prices as usual. Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's.

feb11—d5t feb11 12 14 15 16

TWO NIGHTS AND MATINEE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEB. 17 AND 18

The Funniest Plays in the World. The Young Heroic Actor,

OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

Supported by the Charming Actress,

MISS KATE BYRON,

And the Greatest Comedy Combination Extant.

Friday Night and Saturday Matinee, the ever Populay Play,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

Saturday Night, Joe H. Banks's Great Play,

10,000 MILES AWAY.

James B. Radcliffe, the greatest impersonator of Aged Darkies, and his great Cigar song.

James C. Kerney, in his specialties.

Master Charles Hagen, in his imitation of Pat Rooney.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's book store.

feb 12-15-16-17-18

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, FEB. 22 AND 23.

Grand Patience Matinee Thursday.

THE RENOWNED

EMMA ABBOTT

GRAND OPERA CO.

Largest, Strongest and Most Successful English Opera Company in the United States.

Artists, Chorus & Grand Orchestra Complete

Wednesday—Auber's Romantic Opera,

"FRA DIAVALO."

Thursday Matinee—The Great Esthetic Opera,

PATIENCE.

Thursday Night—Donizetti's Grand Tragic Opera,

LUCIA, Bride of Lammermoor.

NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES!

SPLENDID STAGE ACCESSORIES!

PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL!

Prices—Admission, $1.00, 75 and 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 and 75 cents extra. Matinee prices, 75 and 50 cents; Reserved Seats $1.00. Sale of seats will begin Monday morning at 9 o'clock at Phillips & Crew's. feb15—d8t

"MARDI GRAS"

AT

NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, February 21st, 1882.

The "KNIGHTS OF MOMUS" will appear in one of their Magnificent Pageants on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1882, and inaugurate the series of Fetes that will follow.

Among the organizations that will appear to make the Carnival of 1882 unusually attractive and brilliant will be the "Krewe of Proteus," which makes its debut on Monday, February 20th, 1882, in a night display of exceeding splendor.

The GRAND FETE DAY (21st) of

"REX, King of the Carnival,"

will be observed with unusual state and pomp.

FARE—ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS AND RETURN

ONLY $19.85.

The sale of Round Trip tickets will commence at the General Passenger Depot on Wednesday, February 15th, and will be continued until Monday, February 20th, inclusive. These tickets will be good to return until March 1st, 1882.

Leave Atlanta 2:00 p m, arrive at New Orleans 10:05 a m; leave Alanta 12:50 a m, arrive at New Orleans same evening at 10:05.

CECIL GABBETT, Superintendent. A. J. ORME, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

430 feb12-d1w

THE NEW SOUTH!

THE NEW ATLANTA!

THE NEWEST ESTABLISHMENT

NEW FIRM,

NEW STORE, 31 NEW GOODS,

WHITEHALL STREET.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

Have opened at the above elegant store one of the finest stocks of

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC.,

to be found in the South, and cordially invite all to inspect the same at their earliest convenience.

31 WHITEHALL.

31 WHITEHALL.

31 WHITEHALL.

J. C. FREEMAN, JR.,

C. W. CRANKSHAW.

feb14—d1y un amuse

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF THOMAS, RICHTER & CO. IS dissolved by mutual consent, to date from February 13th, 1882. Either member of the firm is authorized to receipt for the same.

H. W. THOMAS,
JOHN RICHTER,
EDW G. RICHTER.

feb15—d3t

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, FEBRUARY 25TH, AT 12 M, at Station House, (5) five Cows, now in pound, unless redeemed by owners.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief Police.

feb15 d2t—15 25

FOUNDRY STREET LOTS.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC OUTCRY BEFORE the Court-house door in the city of Atlanta, on Tuesday, the 7th March, next, unless sooner sold at private sale Four Lots fronting on West Foundry street, on the corner of Hayne street, each 50 by 200 feet. For men of small means an excellent opportunity is offered to buy lots on which to erect their homes, at low figures.

R. H. KNAPP.
Real Estate Agent, 10 E. Alabama street

feb12—d&s sun tues 8thp

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Will Pay the Highest Market Price.
Office, No. 10 East Alabama St.,
ATLANTA, GA.
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 14, 1882.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..................par | Selling..................¼ pre
BONDS—

Confed'te bonds per $1000..$2.00	@		Aug. City 7s..110	@112	
Georgia 6s.....108	@110		Sav. City 5s new.........87	@ 89	
Ga. 7s, 1886.....108	@110		Macon City... 97	@ 96	
Ga. 7s, 1896.....124	@126		Col. City........ 78	@ 80	
Ga. 7s, gold.....116	@118		Ga. R. R. 6s...107	@109	
Ga. 8s.............110	@111		Cent. R.R. 7s..113	@115	
Western R.R. Ala. first mortgage 116	@118		W & A R. Lessees; 10 pc. inc'e b'ds...115	@120	
Atlanta 6s......106	@102		Ala. Class A 2 to 5............ 80	@ 82	
" Water 7s. 110	@112		Class A small 80	@ 82	
" City 7s.....110	@112		Class B 5s..... 97	@100	
" City 8s.....116	@118		Class C 4s..... 83	@ 85	
" 10s...........108	@110				

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.
RAILROAD STOCKS—

A & W P st'k.100	@102	E T Va & Ga.. 13	@ 14
do. scrip..... 95	@ 97	Georgia.........169	@171
At. & Char..... 77	@ 80	Mem. & Char. 75	@ 78
Aug. & Sav ...120	@122	North Car...... 90	@ 95
Central 134	@136	Rich.& Dan...195	@200
do. scrip..... 95	@ 97	South Car...... 15	@ 20
C., C. & Aug. 67	@ 70	Southw'n......128	@130

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 14—11 a.m.—The stock market opened irregular but in the main ⅛@1½ per cent higher than yesterday's closing quotations, Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio leading, while Nashville and Chattanooga was 1½ per cent, Indiana, Bloomington and Western, Alton and Terre Haute preferred 1 and San Francisco 1 per cent lower. In early dealings a fractional advance was followed by a decline of ¼@2 per cent, Nashville and Chattanooga, Wabash preferred and Ohio Central being most prominent in the decline, while Richmond and Danville advanced 1½ per cent. At 11 o'clock there was a general recovery of ¼@1⅜ per cent, Nashville and Chattanooga leading therein.

NEW YORK, February 14—Noon—Stocks irregular and unsettled. Money 4. Exchange—Long 484; short 489½. Governments moderately active and irregular. State Bonds irregular.

Evening—Exchange 484. Governments irregular and generally lower; new 5s 102¼; 4½s 114½ bid; 4s 118. Money 5@6. State Bonds rather dull, except Tennessees, which closed weak.

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin...................$ 80.145.000 Currency ......$ 4,588.000

Stocks closed irregular.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	81¼	Lou. & Nash	88½
do. Class A small	81	Mem. & Char.	68½
Ala. Class B 5s	102	N. C., & St. Louis	75¼
do. Class C 4s	*84½	N. Y. Central	130⅝
Chicago & N. W.	133½	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	131¼
do. Preferred	141¾	Rich. & Alleghany	28¼
Erie	39⅜	Rich. & Dan	224½
East Tenn R. R.	13½	Rock Island	132½
Ga. R. R.	167	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	34¼
Illinois Central	132¼	do. Preferred	61½
Lake Shore	111½	Western Union	80¼

*Offered.

LONDON, February 14—4:00 p. m.—Erie 40¼.

PARIS, February 14—4:30 p.m.—Rentes 82f.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 14, 1882

New York—The condition of the cotton market is unchanged, and a further decline prevailed throughout the day. At the opening this morning futures ruled steady a fraction higher and continued without much variation until about noon when the market developed considerable weakness and dropped off. Throughout the afternoon the months pursued a downward course under an irregular and unsettled feeling, and the general state of the market seems demoralized. At the close no signs of improvement appeared, and indications certainly point to a further decline. For the day we note a loss of 10@15 points with an easy tone prevailing at the close. Speculators are dealing heavily and the excitement is by no means unabated. Spots easy and lower: middling 11 9-16c.

Net receipts for three days 37,054 bales, against 68,747 bales last year; exports 43,555 bales; last year 56,834 bales; stock 1,105,268 bales; last year 848,162 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
February	11.34@......	February	11.28@11.30
March	11.55@......	March	11.40@11.41
April	11.73@11.74	April	11.54@11 55
May	11.89@11 90	May	11.69@11 70
June	12.04@12.05	June	11 84@11 85
July	12.16@12 17	July	11 98@11 99
August	12.27@12.29	August	12.09@12.10
September	11.85@......	September	11.74@11.75
October	11.31@11.33	October	11.18@11.20
November	11.17@11.19	November	11.06@11.07

Closed easy: sales 319.000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet. Spots—Uplands 6 7-16d; Orleans 6½d; sales 6,000 bales, of which 4,400 bales were American; receipts 35,000; American 24,500.

The local cotton market is thoroughly demoralized, and prices are entirely nominal with offerings limited. The persistent downward movement of the controlling markets has at last been felt here, and with considerable reluctance our market has succumbed to the heavy pressure. General excitement is great, but still much confidence is placed in a reaction as soon as the market can become more settled. For middling 11c is asked, 10⅞c bid with no sales. Receipts to-day amount to 192 bales, of which 49 bales were received from wagons. At the close the following prices were reported but no sales were made and the quotations are nominal. We quote: Good middling 11¼c; middling 11c; low middling 10⅝c; strict good ordinary 10¼c; good ordinary 9¾c; ordinary 8c; stains 8@9½c; tinges 10⅝c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	49
Air-Line Railroad	56
Georgia Railroad	7
Central Railroad	26
Western and Atlantic Railroad	14
West Point Railroad	40
Total	192
Receipts previously	111.373
Total	111.565
Stock September 1	1,109
Grand total	112,674

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for to-day	—
Shipments previously	82.295
Local consumption previously	3.657
Total	85,952
Stock on hand	26,722

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to day	192
Same day last year	647
Showing a decrease of	455
Receipts by wagon to-day	49
Same day last year	92
Showing a decrease of	43
Receipts since September 1	111,565
Same time last year	113,115
Showing a decrease of	1,550

NEW YORK, February 14—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries opened 8 to 10-100 higher and kept tolerably steady until 11 a m, when a decline set in ending at 1:25 p m in a loss of 20 to 24-100; prices ruling then 13 to 15-100 below yesterday's closing quotations. The reduction led to free buying and a reaction of 4 to 8-100, but the advance was not sustained and sales at the third call showed a decline of 4 to 5-100, March selling 11.40; April 11.57@11.53; May 11.68@11.70; June 11 85; July 11.98@11.99; August 12.12@12.10; October 11.19@11.18; November 11.08@11.97.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—noon—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6½; middling Orleans 6 11-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 35,000. American 24,500; uplands low middling clause February delivery 6 11-32@6⅜; February and March delivery 6 11-32@6⅜; March and April delivery 6⅜@6 7-16; April and May delivery 6 15-32@6½; May and June delivery 6½@6 17 32; June and July delivery 6 9-16@6 19 32; July and August delivery 6 21-32; August and September delivery 6 23-32@6 11-16; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 7 16; middling Orleans 6½; uplands low middling clause February delivery 6 13-32; February and March 6 13-32; May and June delivery 6 9-16; June and July delivery 6⅝; August and September delivery 6 23 32.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—2:30 p. m.—The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is dull and rather lower for all articles.

LIVERPOOL, February, 14—3:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 6 17-32; May and June delivery 6 19 32; June and July delivery 6 21-32; July and August delivery 6 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 4,400; uplands low middling clause February delivery 6⅜; February and March delivery 6⅜; April and May delivery 6½; May and June delivery 6 9-16; June and July delivery 6⅝; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, February 14—Cotton easy; middling uplands 11 9-16; middling Orleans 11 13-16; sales 1,301 bales; net receipts 793; gross 9,348; consolidated net receipts 10,750; exports to Great Britain 18,819; to continent 2,931.

GALVESTON, February 14—Cotton irregular; middling 11⅜; low middling 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 947 bales; gross —; sales 700; stock 76,227; exports to Great Britain 1,798; to channel ports 2,931.

NORFOLK, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 11¼; net receipts 2,087 bales; gross —; sales 308; stock 57,678; exports coastwise 1,048.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11¼, low middling 11; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts —; gross 825 bales; sales —; to spinners 57; stock 37,044.

BOSTON February 14—Cotton dull; middling 11¾; low middling 11⅜; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 620 bales; gross 2,634; sales none; stock 10,033; exports to Great Britain 2,138.

WILMINGTON, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅛; low middling 10 11-16; good ordinary 9 13-16; net receipts 134 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 8,153; exports to Great Britain 1,145.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14—Cotton dull; middling 11¾; low middling 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts —; gross 155 bales; sales to spinners —; stock 17,866.

SAVANNAH, February 14—Cotton firm; middling 11; low middling 10½; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 1,211 bales; gross —; sales 2,500; stock 84,930.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅛; low middling 11; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 2,927 bales; gross 4,811; sales 2,750; stock 363,778; exports to Great Britain 13,738.

MOBILE, February 14—Cotton weak; middling 11¼; good middling 10⅞; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 420 bales; gross 890; sales 800; stock 39,732; exports coastwise 942.

MEMPHIS, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11¼; good middling 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 395 bales; gross —; shipments 858; sales 50; stock 90,268.

AUGUSTA, February 14—Cotton dull and nominal, middling 10⅞; low middling 10½; good ordinary 10; net receipts 492 bales; shipments none; sales 457.

CHARLESTON, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅜; low middling 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 1,008 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 62,712.

PROVISIONS GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 14, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
March	1 22½	1 24¼	1 20¾	1 20¾
April	1 23¼	1 25¼	1 21⅝	1 21⅝
May	1 26½	1 27¾	1 24⅜	1 24⅜
PORK.				
March	18 07½	18 15	17 70	17 70
April	18 27½	18 35	18 25	—
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	9 27½	9 27½	9 17½	9 17½
April	9 37½	9 37½	9 30	9 30

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, February 14—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $5.60@$6.90; good to choice extra $7.00@$8.00 Wheat unsettled, opening ½@¾c lower but subsequently recovered from the decline and advanced 1c, then lost the improvement and declined 1@1⅝c, closing feverish; ungraded spring $1.17; ungraded red $1.12½@$1.39; No. 2 red February $1.35@$1 36¼. Corn opened ½@¾c higher and closed weak with most of the advance lost and trade less active; ungraded 64@68½; No 2 February 66½@67; March 67⅜@68½. Oats ¼@½c higher but less active; No. 3 46½. Hops quiet; yearlings 12@22; new eastern 20@25; new western 20@27; New York 20@28

ATLANTA, February 14—Flour—The market is firm and prices are tending upwards; we quote as follows: fancy $8.00@$9.25; extra family $8.00@$8.25; family $7.50@$7.75 Wheat—Chicago—During the day the market revived to some extent, but toward the close the market again assumed its wonted dullness and began its downward course with renewed vigor. March closed $1.20¾, April $1.21⅝, May $1.24⅜. Local market unchanged; No. $1.53@$1.65; there is no demand for seed wheat. Corn—The market holds steady at quotations; white 95c; yellow 90c. Oats—Choice red rust proof seed 90c; firm; feed 65c; upward tendency. Meal—95c@$1.00. Grits —$5.50

BALTIMORE, February 14—Flour more active; Howard street and western superfine $4.00@$4.75; extra $5.00@$6.00; family 6.25@$7.25; city mills superfine $4.00@$5.00; extra $5.00@$6.00; Rio brands $6.75@$7.25; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern lower; western active and higher; southern red $1.30@$1.33; amber $1.36@$1.39; No 1 Maryland $1.36; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.31½@$1.32; February $1.32⅛ asked; March $1.33¼@$1.33⅜; April $1.36⅛@$1.36½; May $1.37@$1.37¼; June $1.38 bid; July $1.21⅛@$1.25. Corn, southern quiet; western firmer and more active; southern white 75@76; yellow 69. Oats easier; southern 47@50; western white 49@50; mixed 47@48; Pennsylvania 48@50.

CHICAGO, February 14—Flour dull and nominal; common to choice western spring $4.50@$6.75; common to fancy Minnesota $5.25@$7.75; patents $7.50@$9.25; winter wheat flours, fair to choice $6.50@$8.00; fancy $8.00; low grades $3.50@$5.00. Wheat active and unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.22¼@$1.22¾ cash; $1 22¾ February; $1.27 March. Corn weak and unsettled; 57@57½ cash; 57 February; 57⅛ March. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 40¾ cash; 39¾@40 February; 40 March.

ST. LOUIS, February 14—Flour dull; triple extra $5.60@$7.80; family $6.10@$6.25; choice to fancy $6.45@$7.10. Wheat opened lower and declined sharply but fell off again and finally closed higher than the opening; No. 2 red fall $1 36 cash; $1.34⅛ February; $1.25½ March; No. 3 do. $1.22⅛@$1.22¾. Corn opened lower but advanced; 56 cash; 57¾ March. Oats dull; 43⅛ cash; 43 bid April.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—Flour dull and lower; superfine nominal; double extra $5.25@$5.50; treble extra $6.00@$6.25; high grades $6.50@$7.50. Corn in fair demand but lower; mixed 75 choice yellow low mixed 80; white 83. Oats in fair demand and steady at 54@55; choice 55@56.

CINCINNATI, February 14—Flour firmer but not quotably higher; family $6.00@$6.40; fancy $6.50@$7.50. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red winter $1.31. Corn, demand active, strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 61½@62. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 46@47.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 14—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00 less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ₩ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ₩ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00, marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, February 14—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla No. 2 10@12c ₩ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ₩ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ₩ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ₩ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ₩ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA February 14—Leather—Market active for manufactured goods. We quote leather as follows: hemlock sole, best quality, 27@29; hemlock, G. D., 24@25; hemlock, P. D., 22@23; whiteoak sole 36@42; harness leather 35@40.

ATLANTA, February 14—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c ₩ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, February 14—Hides—Dry flint 12@12½; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½. Fur skins in demand.

ATLANTA, February 14—Wool—In fair demand; washed 28@33; unwashed 20@23; burry 10@15.

NEW YORK, February 14—Rosin unchanged at $2.30@$2.32½. Turpentine dull 52½.

NEW YORK, February 14—Wool quiet; domestic fleece 36@48; Texas 14@31.

ATLANTA, February 14—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, February 14—Beans—$4.00@$4.50; per bushel; scarce.

ATLANTA, February 14—Peas—Clay $1 25@$1.40; white $2.50.

ATLANTA, February 14—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, February 14—Bran—$1.30@$1.35.

ATLANTA, February 14—Hay—$1.35@$1.40.

Groceries

ATLANTA, February 14—Market quiet at quotations. Coffee — Steady; Rio 10½@15. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@30; best Rio 20; choice18. Sugars—Standard A 10⅛; granulated 11; cut loaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10⅛; yellow C 9½@9¾; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses — Black strap 0. Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75 Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers — Firm; we quote milk 9c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 9c; soda XX 6½c; do. XXX 7c; cream 9c; lemon 10c; molasses cakes 9½; ginger snaps 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 13c. Mackerel—Firm; No. 2 bbls $9.60; ¼ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 $12.00; ½ bbls $6.50; kits $1.10. Soap—$2.50@$7 00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs, $4.00@$4.50; in boxes, 5c. Rice—Steady; choice 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—Coffee steady and in fair demand; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime, 8½@10¾. Sugar quiet; common to good common 6@6⅞; fair to fully fair 6½@7; prime to choice 7⅝@7¾; yellow clarified lower at 8⅝. Molasses dull; centrifugal 40@56; kettle 48@50; fair 50@53; prime to choice 40@72. Rice active and firm at 5¼@6⅝.

NEW YORK, February 14—Coffee quiet; Rio 9⅞. Sugar quiet and about steady; fair to good refining 7 1-16@7 3-16; refined less active; standard A 8¾@8⅞. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 55@75. Rice steadily held and in fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana 5½@7¾.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair 8½@9¾. Sugar steady; A soft 9⅝.

CINCINNATI, February 14—Sugar quiet; hards 9¾@10¼; New Orleans 6¼@8.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, February 14—The market is firm and advancing. Clear Rib Sides—Box lots, 30 days, 10½c and firm; the present outlook indicates still higher prices. Bacon—Stocks limited; sugar-cured hams in fair demand at firmer prices at 14½@15c. Lard—Firm and tending upwards, but as yet no noticeable change has occurred in our market; best leaf at 14½c; refined 12½@13c; cans 13@14c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—Pork in good demand but lower; old $18.50; new $19.00. Lard quiet and firm; refined, tierce, 11⅝; keg 12⅜. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders easier; loose 6.70; packed 6.90@6 95; rib and long clear 10; clear sides 10¼. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 7¾; clear rib and long clear 10⅞; clear 11. Sugar-cured hams scarce and firm; canvassed 12@13.

CHICAGO, February 14—Dressed hogs nominal at $7.50@$7.60. Pork unsettled and lower $17.95@@$18.00 cash and February; $17.95@$17.97½ March. Lard active but weak and lower; 11.10 cash and February; 11.00@11.02½ March. Bulk meats unsettled but generally lower; shoulders 6½; short ribs 9½; clear sides 9¾.

NEW YORK, February 14—Pork dull, heavy and nominally lower; old mess spot $17 00; new $17.90@@$18.00. Middles dull and weaker; long clear 9¼@9¾. Lard opened steady but afterwards became depressed and fell off 25@30c, closing unsettled at 11.25; February 11.65@11.22½; March 11.02½@11.25.

ST. LOUIS, February 14—Pork lower at $18.80 bid March; $18 20 bid April. Lard lower at 11.10. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6.40; clear ribs 9.45; clear sides 9¾. Bacon dull; shoulders 7½; clear ribs 10.40; clear sides 10¾.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Provisions unchanged; mess pork $18.50@$18.75. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7¾@10⅝. Bacon, shoulders 8¾; clear rib sides 11¼; hams 13½@14. Lard, refined 12½.

CINCINNATI, February 14—Pork easier at $18.50@$18.75. Lard dull; held at 11.10. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7; clear ribs 9⅝. Bacon in fair demand but unchanged.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, February 14—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, February 14 — Whisky active and firm at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods of 750 barrels on a basis of $1.17.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—Whisky steady; western rectified $1 00@$1.16.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Whisky quiet at $1.19 @$1.20.

CHICAGO, February 14—Whisky steady at $1.19.

ST. LOUIS, February 14—Whisky steady at $1.18.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, February 14—The market shows no material change in quotations though trade has much improved as compared with a few weeks ago. The number of failures throughout the country has produced some uneasiness among the merchants, and great caution is now being used. Yarns are firmer, and $1.00 is now demanded. We quote:

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	6 @ 6½
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 6½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5½@ 9
⅞ brown shirting, standard	6½@13
4-4 brown sheeting, standard	7½
⅞ brown drills, standard	8
¾ bleached	5 @ 9
⅞ bleached	6½
4-4 bleached	6½@12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½@ 9½
8-oz. white osnaburgs	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	9½@
Cambrics	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	7
Ticks, feather	13
Yarns	$1.00

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, February 14—The market retains its steadiness, and very little change has taken place as yet. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@9c; alum 4@5c; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $4.50@$5.00; quinine $2.75; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75; morphine $4.00; chloroform $1.10@1.25. Kerosene oil in bbls. 15c; castor oil $1.40@$1.50 gal; linseed oil, raw, 70@73; boiled 70; lard oil 90@$1.25, owing to quantity; sweet oil $1.00 @3.50; tanner's oil 60@70; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 60. White lead 7@8½; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 dozen. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 14—Apples—In good demand; strictly choice and fancy $5.50; fair $4.75@$5.00. Lemons—$4.50 per box; good demand. Oranges—$3.50 per box; $7.00 per barrel. Cocoanuts —$5.50 ₩ 100. Pineapples — None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.50 ₩ bunch. Figs — 18@20c. Raisins, new ₩ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7½@8c Cranberries—None. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ₩ bbl. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts —15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Owing to the short crop of last year and the speculation now on foot, prices have advanced and the market is held firm; Tennessee 7c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 10c; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra.

Hardware.

ATLANTA February 14—The market is firm but steady at quotations. We quote the market as follows: Horse-shoes $4.75; mule $5.75; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Tracechains 45@50. Ames' shovels $10.50. Haiman's plow hoes 5½c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.00@$10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron. 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast-steel 15c. Nails, $3.85 rate; steady. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 10c; painted 9c. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.25 Bar-lead 8c; shot $2.00.

Tobacco

ATLANTA, February 14—No quotable change has yet appeared. Business has slightly improved over the dullness of a few weeks ago; we quote lowest grades 40; medium 42@50; extra medium 52@58; fine 11 and 12-inch 58@65; extra fine and fancy 75@80; Stultz AAAA $1.00; natural leaf 95; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 90; Cook's extra leather-wood 90; Lucy Hinton 58; Lucy Lawson 52; shell-road 55; fine-cut pails 70@85. Smoking Tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55; other brands and grades 40@50. Snuff—Lorillard's in jars 62; 2-oz. packages $11.70 ₩ gross; Railroad Mills in jars 55; Mrs. Miller's 55.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 14—Eggs — 15@16c. Butter—Fair demand and firm; fancy 27½; choice 25 low grades dull at 15@20c. Sweet Potatoes—$1.10@$1.25 ₩ bushel; active and firm. Dressed Poultry Chickens 11@12c; turkeys 13½@14c. Irish Potatoes —Choice eastern $4 00@$4.25 ₩ bbl; Tennessee $3.50 @$3.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$4.00@$4.50 ₩ bbl. Cabbage—4½c. Feathers—Choice 55c; prime 50; no demand for second-hand. Cheese—13½@15½.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, February 14—The live stock market is rather dull at present and stocks are much reduced Mules dull with prices fair; we quote car lots as follows: 14 hands high $0@$100; 15 hands $120@$1.30. Horses quiet and dull with stocks moderate; plug horses $75; good $125@$200.

CINCINNATI, February 14—Hogs firm; common and light $5.50@$7.10; packing and butchers $6.65@$7.50; receipts 915; shipments 157.

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BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY GRANTED IN the will of the deceased, legally probated and of record in the court of Ordinary of Fulton county, I will offer for sale the following described real estate and personal property, at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday,

7th Day of March, 1882,

within the legal hours of sale:

A tract of land situated on the west side of Whitehall street, and the right-of-way of the Macon and Western or Central Railroad, in the first ward, of the city of Atlanta, land lot 77, 14th district of Fulton county, fronting 128 feet, more or less, on Whitehall, and extending back along said right-of-way 213 feet, more or less, to a public alley, bounded on the south by a store property, known as the Ripley or Baker property, upon this lot is the magnificent brick building known as

THE CENTENNIAL BLOCK

erected in 1876, this is one of the best constructed buildings in the city—iron front and conveniently arranged so as to afford every room ventilation and light. The exterior and general finish is in the best architectural style; all material first-class; gas, water and sewer connections; fire plugs and hose, in the building. This property consists of 5 stores, Nos 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, and twenty-seven offices and rooms; one large hall with three rooms attached. Also, upon the same ground, leaving a wide and spacious area separating it from the Centennial building, is a four story brick building, just completed, built in the most substantial manner, of the best material, large brick smoke stack; making it suitable for light manufacturing purposes; well lighted and ventilated. This property is in the most central business part of the city, commanding the best of rent-paying tenants. The entire block will be sold together. Also,

One Vacant Lot On Marietta St.

fronting Marietta street 100 feet, and running back to Western and Atlantic railroad, in land lot 78, 14th district of Fulton county, 5th ward of the city of Atlanta. This property is surrounded by several large manufacturing establishments, and in good demand for this purpose, subject to a lease until April, 1883, at $300.00 per annum.

Also one lot on the north side of Wheat, between Valentine and Fort, containing 2 acres, more or less, in land lot 51. Also,

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Being number 6 of the McDonough subdivision, fronting on Merritt's avenue 50 feet, running back 190 feet in land lot 50, 14th district of Fulton county.

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5 shares ($25.00 each) in Southern and Atlantic Telegraph company.

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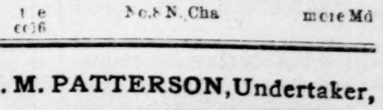

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NO. 73 1-2 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE HE has fitted up rooms suitable to display his works of Art, and has the largest exhibition of Oil Paintings that was ever before seen in the city, consisting of full length, life-size Portraits of eminent men, lovely women, and beautiful children.

The public are cordially invited to call. Prof. Van Stavoren is now prepared to instruct a limited number of pupils the Art of Portrait or Landscap Painting. may25 dtf

---

Limited Partnership.

D. W. POPE, AS GENERAL PARTNER, AND R. W. Tidwell, as special partner, both of Fulton county, Georgia, have entered into a limited partnership to engage in a general mercantile business, under the firm name of D. W. Pope. The partnership commenced January 13, 1882, and terminates January 12, 1887. R. W. Tidwell, the special partner, has contributed Ten Thousand Dollars to the common stock of said firm.

D. W. POPE,
650 jan15—daw6w R. W. TIDWELL.

M. E. PAGE. R. P. PATTISON

M. E. PAGE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
CONFECTIONERY
207, 209, 211 and 213 Lake Street.
CHICAGO.
Represented by W. G. McCLELLAN.
426 an8 d3m

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness, we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 West Madison street, Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.
LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Agents.
apr15 d&wly

SPIRITUALISM

Gives new impulses to the Christian's faith, with proofs palpable of immortality. Its investigation and acceptance by the leading men and women of the 19th century is popularizing the movement in an extraordinary degree. Would you keep posted about its marvelous phenomena and work, then read our magazine, published for $2.50 per annum. Address, The Progressive Age, ATLANTA, GA.

1m— thur sat sun tues&w4w

BONESET BOURBON TONIC

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

Finest and most delightful Tonic in the world. Made of fine old Kentucky Whisky
THE BONESET BOURBON TONIC CO.,
Proprietors.
LOUISVILLE, KY
SOLD BY
HUTCHISON & BRO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
dec28—d8m wed fri sun

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

1459 oct30—d6m top 7thp nx tin tp

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Diphtheria

A **cold** or **sore throat** may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by **consumption** or **diphtheria.** No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so **quickly** and **surely** in such cases as **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.** The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives. **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment.** It has been before the public for **forty years,** and is most valued where it is best known.

A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:

PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for colds for the past twenty-seven years, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.—L. S. CROCKER, Williamsville, N. Y.

For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it a never-failing remedy for colds and sore throat.—BARTON SEAMAN.

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider your PAIN KILLER an invaluable remedy.—GEO. B. EVERETT, Dickinson, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—C. O. FORCE, Lowndes, Ga.

Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years, and have never known it to fail.—RANSOM LEWIS, Waynesboro, Ga.

I began using PAIN KILLER in my family twenty-five years ago and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to take its place.—B. W. DYER, Druggist, Oneida, N. Y.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.—A. P. ROUTS, Liberty Mills, Va.

For twenty-five years I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever offered.—GEO. HOOPER, Wilmington, N. C.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow any food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—T. WILKINSON.

DR. WALTON writes from Coshocton: Your PAIN KILLER cures diphtheria and sore throat, so alarmingly prevalent here, and has not been known to fail in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

MRS. ELLEN B. MASON writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was afraid to call a physician, and tried your PAIN KILLER. He was taken on Sunday, and on Wednesday his throat was clear. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children.

For Chills and Fever, **PAIN KILLER** has no equal. It cures when everything else fails. Delays are often dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without. All druggists sell it at **25c., 50c., and $100** per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

feb1—d&wly february march whole next read ma.

LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

Be sure to hear Father Sheehy in his lecture on the Irish land question, at DeGive's, Monday night next.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS SWIFT.—Mr. Thomas Swift, a well known citizen of Atlanta, died at his residence on Luckie street at eight o'clock yesterday morning of Bright's disease.

Father Sheehy, who will lecture at DeGive's opera house Monday night next, is spoken of as being one of the most eloquent advocates of the Irish cause.

CITY COURT.—The city court was occupied yesterday in the trial of a case of Reuben Arnold vs. City of Atlanta. This was a suit for attorney's fees, and was given to the jury, and after the adjournment of court a sealed verdict was rendered.

AT TANNER'S COURT.—Yesterday Justice Tanner tried the following cases:

J. Rosenberg, charged with cheating and swindling. Put under bond for his appearance before the city court.

Henry Cooper, charged with assault and battery on John Winfield. Put under bond for his appearance before the city court.

ACQUITTED.—[Selma Morning Mail.]—The case against Mr. Robert Adams, for manslaughter, was called in the city court Friday morning last. It was but little trouble to select a jury, and the case was begun. Many witnesses were examined, and the last testimony taken just after the close of day. The counsel on both sides decided to let the case go to the jury without arguing it, and the jury was then charged by Judge Haralson and retired for only about five minutes when they returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and Mr. Adams was declared a free man. In conversation with Mr. John F. Burns yesterday evening, we were informed that he was entirely satisfied with the verdict of the jury, being convinced that Mr. Adams did the killing in self-defense. He says he is satisfied the trial was fair and impartial. So it seems that the verdict gave general satisfaction.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The rapid decline in cotton has caught all the bulls badly. The blood of the lambs has been flowing freely for the past week. News from New York, New Orleans and Louisville indicate heavy failures and there is fear of a panic.

A gentleman dropped into the Gate City exchange yesterday and asked for the tone of the market. Colonel J. C. Dunlap answered in trumpet tones "it is irregular, unsteady and uncalled for." Colonel Dunlap says the boys have not only been frozen out, but they have had the north pole stuck through them for three days. They "holler" for more cover every hour in the day.

Notwithstanding the rapid decline in futures there is a steady feeling in spot cotton. A large lot of about two thousand bales could have been sold yesterday for 11⅝, but the party holding refused the offer. The bulls and bears are fighting, but they are only hurting the speculators. The farmers have ruined a good price for their cotton, and the present decline will make our farmers pay more attention to a good provision crop. The crop of 1882 will sell for much less figures that the crop of 1881 brought.

THE TEMPERANCE LECTURE SUNDAY EVENING, AND GOVERNOR COLQUITT.—Last Sunday night at the Marietta street M. E. Church, there was a large and enthusiastic audience to hear the popular lecturer, Allan Curr, upon "The Temperance Work, and How to Do It."

The lecture was an object lesson, showing most forcibly by lines and pyramids of different lengths and sizes, the enormous disproportion between the amount of money spent for food, clothing, and educational and religious purposes, and that expended for intoxicating liquors.

Governor Colquitt, who was present, readily responded to an invitation from the pastor to address the meeting. The governor gave a thrilling presentation of the anguish and broken hearts produced by the drink traffic, and in noble Christian accents declared his own purpose to do all in his power to aid the temperance cause.

He spoke in glowing terms of the mighty wave of temperance sentiment now sweeping over Georgia, and concluded with a tribute to the Woman's Christian temperance union at whose request this memorable meeting was held. M. H. S.

GENERAL WILLIAM MACRAE.—As briefly announced yesterday, General Wm. MacRae, general manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad from 1873 to 1882, died in Augusta, Ga., early Sunday morning, of congestion of the lungs. Failing health induced him to tender his resignation, near the close of last year, which was reluctantly accepted by the executive committee. He went to Florida to recuperate, and had just returned to Augusta to conclude negotiations for the management of another line, when he was seized with a violent cold, ending in congestion of the lungs and his unlooked-for sudden decease. When the news reached Chattanooga the Western & Atlantic depot was immediately draped in mourning, and employes gathered in groups to express their keen sorrow for the appalling bereavement. Every man of them felt that he had lost a friend; strict as a manager, but staunch, sympathizing and generous as a friend. In the very prime of his manhood, with the most enviable reputation as a railroad manager, he was cut down, and hundreds who knew him deeply mourn his untimely taking off, and none more keenly than these same employes, who knew him best. The "MacRae fishing club" has been called together to pass suitable resolutions. Every member of it was personally attached to him whose name their club bears, and each will wear the club's emblem of mourning for thirty days. In Atlanta proper steps were taken yesterday by the attaches of the Western and Atlantic railroad and others to do honor to the memory of their friend, and a message received from there assures us that the deepest sorrow is experienced by all. General MacRae was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and thither his remains were taken for interment. The writer was honored by the friendship of the deceased, and from the depths of a heart that feels its bereavement, exclaims, "Peace to his ashes."

"Man doom'd to care, to pain, disease and strife,
Walks his short journey through the vale of life,
Watchful, attends the cradle and the grave,
And passing generations long to save;
Last dies himself, yet wherefore should we mourn?
For man must to his kindred dust return."

G. C. C., in Chattanooga Times.

All who believe in constitutional liberty should be present at the lecture by Father Sheehy at the opera house Monday night next.

Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., February 14, 1882.

NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Argument concluded.

Nos. 1 and 2. Mitchell, solicitor general, vs. Gaines, sheriff. Rule from Hall. Same vs. Brown, county treasurer. Mandamus from Hall. Mitchell, solicitor general, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error. S. C. Dunlap, for defendant.

No. 3. Ham vs. Parkerson et al. Certiorari, from Hall. Argued. J. M. Towery, for plaintiff in error. George K. Looper, by E. M. Johnson, for defendants.

No. 4. Johnson vs. Jones et al. Ejectment, from Hall. Argued. George K. Looper, by E. M. Johnson, for plaintiff in error. Marler & Perry, by W. R. Hammond, for defendants.

No. 5. Dismissed.

No. 6. Parker vs. Burgess. Ejectment, from Lumpkin. Argued. Wier Boyd; M. G. Boyd, for plaintiff in error. S. D. Irvin, for defendants.

Court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

DECISIONS RENDERED FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

Evans vs. State. Keeping lottery scheme, from City Court of Atlanta. Criminal law. Constitutional law. Verdict.

Crawford, J.—1. The substantial grounds of error in this case are governed by the ruling in Wilson vs. The State, decided at the present term.

2. The act of 1877 (acts 1877, page 112) on the subject of lotteries and schemes for hazarding money, is not unconstitutional as containing more than one subject matter, or matter different from the caption.

3. The verdict is supported by the evidence. Judgment affirmed.

John G. Caldwell, for plaintiff in error.

W. D. Ellis, solicitor of city court, by brief, for the state.

Rounsaville et al. vs. Kohlheim. Refusal of injunction, from Floyd. Nuisance. Equity. Damages.

Crawford, J.—A private stable in a city is not necessarily a nuisance, though erected near the line separating the lot of the owner from that of a neighbor, whose house is near the dividing line. But he who so builds must, at his peril, guard against such construction, as by the ordinary use of the stable would disturb adjacent owners by the noises produced, or against such use thereof as will cause stench or like annoyance upon the property of his neighbor.

(a). Mere allegations of speculative or contingent injuries, with nothing to show that they will in fact happen, do not require an injunction.

Jackson, C. J., concurred on special grounds.

Judgment affirmed.

Dabney & Fouche, for plaintiffs in error.

Yancey & Dean; J. Branham, for defendant.

Gurnee, Jr., & Co. vs. Speer, treasurer. Mandamus, from Fulton. Bonds. Officers. Laws. Constitutional law. Treasurer.

Crawford, J.—It is the duty of the state treasurer to keep safely the funds of the state, and to pay out the same only upon the warrants of the governor, when countersigned by the comptroller general, excepting drafts of the president of the senate or speaker of the house for sums due to the members or officers thereof. It does not become a ministerial duty on his part to pay bonds of the state until an appropriation shall have been made for that purpose, an executive warrant issued and countersigned by the comptroller general. And these are conditions precedent to the grant of a mandamus to compel payment by him.

2. Article VII, section XIII, paragraph 1 of the constitution of 1877, which declares that the proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick, or other railroads held by the state, or any other property owned by the state, whenever authorized to be sold, shall be applied to the bonded debt of the state, and to no other purpose, does not amount to a specific appropriation or application of funds to any particular bonds, so as to authorize their payment directly by the treasurer.

3. The act of 1875 is not unconstitutional. It is merely a safeguard to prevent the payment of bonds which may have been already paid, and a means of detecting the spurious and separating them from the good. It neither repudiates bonds, nor takes away any remedy from the holder nor impairs the state's obligation to pay any valid bonds.

Judgment affirmed.

C. C. Kibbee; Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiffs in error.

Clifford Anderson, attorney general, for defendant.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, STATE OF GEORGIA,
OFFICE OF STEWARD,
NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., January 30, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until March 1, 1882, by the Trustees of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum for furnishing five million good merchantable brick, in addition to those already contracted for, for buildings to be erected; the quality to conform to specifications, which can be seen by application to J. Fuss, architect, at the Asylum. Bids must be addressed to John Hammond, Esq., Steward, at the Asylum. The Trustees reserve the right to reject all bids. Payments monthly in cash.

JOHN HAMMOND,
Steward, Georgia Lunatic Asylum.

jan17—d 1awtil mar 1

MILL & FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price-list. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 421 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock m., March 1st, 1882, by the Board of Trustees of the Georgia State Lunatic Asylum, for furnishing all materials and performing all labor necessary for the erection of a new Hospital building at the Asylum. Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for estimates after the 18th inst. Bids should be sealed and addressed to John Hammond, Esq., Steward, at the Asylum. The Trustees reserve the right to reject all bids.

JOHN HAMMOND, Steward.

feb9-d twiaw till mar1.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, February 4, 1882.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that information has been filed in this office that Benjamin Thomas, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on his estate and that administration thereon will be vested in the clerk of the superior court, or some other fit and proper person, after the publication of this citation unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

160 feb5 d1aw 4w

Morton's Saponaceous Ointment, Prepared by W. T. Morton, West Point, Ga.

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM impurities of the blood, such as tetter, ringworm, scald-head, saltrheum, erysipelas, pimples or blotches on the skin chapped hands, syphilis and piles, burns, scalds, fever, sores and neuralgia. Removes dandruff from the scalp. No article has ever been discovered that leaves the skin so soft and white, or cures burns or scalds so quickly, as the Saponaceous Ointment.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 31, 1881.

This is to certify that we were relieved of rheumatic pains by one application of Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and rheumatic compound combined. G. W. Hill, Britton Waters, at John M. Hill & Co., 16 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Prioleau, of the firm of John M. Hill & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

I take pleasure in stating that I was relieved of severe pains in neck, by W. T. Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and Rheumatic compound.

December 31st, 1881. E. T. ENGLAND.

This certifies that I have known W. T. Morton and known of his compounds for several years in his immediate community, and his remedies are there considered as a household necessity.

WM. M. TAYLOR,
with the firm of M. J. Taylor & Co.

Atlanta, Ga., January 2d, 1882.

Morton's Rheumatic Compound, or Morton's Relief, will cure rheumatic and all other pains.

Morton's Relief is good for toothache, cramps, chills, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, running off at the bowels, etc. It is very stimulating. Every bottle certifies itself! For sale by all druggists. Circulars sent on application. For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Walter Taylor, Dr. Bradfield, and other druggists.

jan6 d3m

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

TRADE MARK

These Spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing company, New York. For sale by responsible agents in every city of the union. J. P. Stevens & Co., jewelers and opticians, are sole agents for Atlanta, Georgia, from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark. Celluloid Eye Glasses a specialty.

feb19 d1y sat wed&w1v eow

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY,

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON & SMITH.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order from the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold before the Court-house door in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in March, 1882, the following property belonging to the estate of B. L. Dann, deceased, to-wit: All that certain tract of land in the city of Atlanta and described as the east half of lot No. 3, Jennings' sub-division of Delipere ten acre lot, being 35 feet front on Richmond street, running back same width to Crumley street, including house on same. Also, all that tract or parcel of land in the 14th district of city of Atlanta, Fulton county, part of original land lot No. 45, and the premises fronting on the east side of Yonge street 115 feet, running back eastwards 103 feet, bounded on the south by Gartrell st. Also, one lot in the settlement of Bellwood, in the county of Fulton, being part of land lot No 112, fronting Jackson street 80 feet, running back 183 feet, more or less. Also, one lot on Yonge street, fronting 49 feet, more or less, and running back 135 feet, more or less, bounded on the south by Sheats, on the west by Hawder, north by Durden and east by Yonge street. Term —One half cash and balance in six and twelve months with 8 per cent interest.

Also, Thirty Shares of stock in the Germania Loan and Building Association No. 2; Twenty Shares of stock in the Hibernia Loan and Building Association of Atlanta. Terms cash. The entire property sold for division.

JACOB HAAS.
Administrator.

feb7—d8t tilmar7 tues sun

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

W. S. BELL AND W. D. BELL, DOING A Lumber business in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, under the firm name of W. S. Bell & Bro., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. S. Bell will continue the Lumber business at the old stand, No. 147 Decatur street, and will retain the books of the old firm and settle all bills against the old firm and collect all accounts and notes due said firm. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle up.

W. D. Bell will open a Lumber Yard corner of Wheat and Pryor streets.

Thanking our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same for the separate yards.

W. D. Bell is also authorized to collect and receipt accounts due the old firm.

W. S. BELL,
W. D. BELL.

feb1—d1mo

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN Treatment; a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by overexertion, self-abuse, or overindulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, wholesale and retail agents, Atlanta and Macon, Ga. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

aprl5 d&w1y

J. MICHELOT & CO.,

48 Broad Street New York.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Fractional Lots Close to the Market.

STOCK PRIVILEGES

By SAYE, KEENE and other first-class Makers at bottom prices.

List sent free on application.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, ETC.

NOTICE.

JOHN RYAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

1000 ROLLS OF CARPETS

Including Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, and will offer them this week

AT PRICES UTTERLY UNMATCHABLE ANYWHERE

These are all strictly new designs for the Spring. This is without doubt the largest stock of Carpets ever exhibited in the Southern States. No such opportunity to buy Carpets at the following

OUTRAGEOUSLY LOW PRICES

will be offered soon again,

Ingrain Carpets at 25c.
Ingrain Carpets at 30c.
Ingrain Carpets at 35c.
Wool Figured Ingrains at 40c.
Wool Fig. Ingrain Tap. pattern at 45c.
Super Wool Carpets at 50c.
Ex, Sup. Ingrain at 60, 65 and 70c.

Tapestry Brussels at 75c.
Tapestry Brussels at 80c.
Tapestry Brussels at 85c.
English Tapestry at 90c and $1.
Double Extra Tap at 80c and $1.
Body Brussels at $1.15 and up.
Velvets at $1.50 and up.

There is hardly a manufacturer in the world not represented in this line. Look at the following celebrated makes and where can you find better? Lowell, Hartford, Smith's, Dobson, Higgins's, Bigelow, Sanford's, etc., and as an extra inducement to sell a quantitp during this week I will sell them on the

INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Don't put off buying and don't think of buying elsewhere until you examine this stock. The prices are lower than they have ever been and the terms will be so easy that no one can object to them at

JOHN RYAN'S,
61 WHITEHALL, AND 66, 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF—

GEORGIA IRON WORKS PROPERTY.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE SUPErior Court of Fulton county, Ga., in the cause of G. J. Foreacre and Wm. S. Thomson, trustees, against The Georgia Iron Works, we will sell on the premises, at public outcry, on Wednesday, the first day of March, 1882, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property of the Georgia Iron Works, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land containing twenty-five acres, more or less, in the city of Atlanta, and in land lot eighty-two (82), of the 14th district, beginning at a stake located on the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, thirty feet north of the G. M. T. Perryman northeast corner, and thence in a northwesterly direction along said right of way twenty and six-tenths chains, thence west nine and eighteen-hundredths chains to Gray street at a stake situated at northwest corner of the property herein described, thence south along Gray street nineteen and three-fourths chains to Johns street at a stake situated thirty feet north of the G. M. T Perryman northwest corner, thence east fifteen and twenty-seven-hundredths chains to beginning point; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of the furnaces and ruins of a large rolling mill which was destroyed by fire, a large two story stone foundry building, machine shop, office and dwelling houses. Said real estate will be sub-divided into lots, plats of which will be distributed on day of sale, or furnished on application in the meantime. Also, all the machinery, patterns, tools, boilers, engines, scales, trucks, etc., of the Georgia Iron Works now on said premises.

The terms of the sale will be cash and as the decree provides, as follows: "In making the sale, the trustees, after receiving sufficient cash to pay off the liens having priority or claiming priority over the mortgage bonds, may receive in payment for said property the bonds secured by said mortgage at the amount to which they will be entitled upon the distribution." We will, in obedience to said clause of the decree, require but twenty per cent. of the purchases made by the holders of said bonds to be paid in cash, and the balance in said bonds as provided in said clause. Purchasers will get title upon complying with terms of sale.

This is a most valuable property for manufacturing purposes, being located on the line of the Western and Atlantic, Georgia Pacific and Cincinnati Southern railroads, and has been sub-divided to meet almost any demand for a manufacturing location.

The attention of manufacturers, coal, lumber and stock dealers, as well as of capitalists generally, is called to this property as offering inducements for investment not elsewhere to be found in or about Atlanta.

G. J. FOREACRE,
WM. S. THOMSON,
Trustees.

jan28—d1m

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the International cotton exposition will be held at the office of the corporation, 48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, February 14th, at 3 o'clock p.m., for hearing the reports of the President and other officers, the consideration of such recommendations as the executive committee or officers of the exposition may make, and for the election of a board of twenty-five managers.

[Official.]
H. I. KIMBALL,
Chairman Executive Committee.
J. R. LEWIS,
Secretary pro tem.

jan26d20t

SAM'L H. BUCK & CO.

NO. 187 GRAVIER ST.,

NEW ORLEANS,

(Cotton Exchange Building,)

GENERAL COTTON BUSINESS.

Particular attention given to the purchanse and sales of Cotton for future delivery in New Orleans and New York through HENRY HENTZ & CO. and SMITH, EDWARDS & CO., Liverpool.

dec7—d3dm

EDISTO PHOSPHATE CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
J. E. B. SLOAN, GENERAL AGENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS, HAVE on hand a large lot of high grade Acid Phosphate, which they will sell cheap for prompt shipment. [illegible]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

THOMAS, RICHTER & CO.

Fine Bed-room Suits, Fine Parlor Suits, Full Line of Dressing Room and Office Furniture. Manufacturers of Mattresses for the trade. Give us a call.

THOMAS, RICHTER & CO.,
90 WHITEHALL STREET.

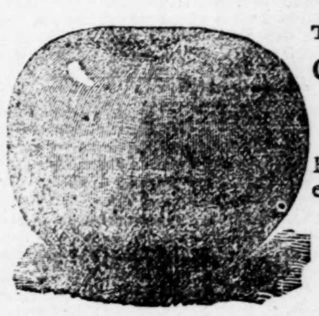
Send for price list of our Mattresses.

862 jan15—d1m sun wed un j p stev

POTATOES, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, ETC

100 BARRELS EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

50 BARRELS ONION SETS, 25 BUSHELS LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS.



TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,

AND SEED OATS, NOW READY.

Also, Fertilizers, Plows, Garden Tools, Harrows, Churns, Steam Engines, Threshers, Mowers and Reapers. Call early.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
27 Marietta Street.

nov12—d1y feb21—wky1m

MILBURN WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.

BUY THE BEST.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

34 Years on the Market.

The Best Finished Wagon.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

MILBURN WAGON CO.

LIBRARY BUILDING,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE MILBURN WAGON

Is made of the best materials, of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and by Fairly Paid Honest Workmen. No Convict Labor used. A large stock of every size and variety can always be found at

NOS. 39, 41 AND 43 DECATUR STREET.

ALSO, AT SAME PLACE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS,
—AND—
SPRING WAGONS

IN THE CITY. Come and see us before purchasing. SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE.

H. L. ATWATER.
General Agent and Manager Southern Branch.

886 jan22—dtf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, COTTON GINS, ETC.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.

I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Engines, Saw Mills, Separators, Cotton Gins,

GRIST MILLS, ETC. General Agency for

HANCOCK INSPIRATORS,

Best BOILER FEEDER in the world.

Received Highest Award at Cotton Exposition. All kinds BELTING, PIPING, OILS, ENGINE FITTINGS, SOLID BLADE AND CHISEL TOOTH SAWS, kept on hand at Lowest Prices. Get my prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

S. F. [illegible]

Office of Lamar, Rankin & Lamar,
Wholesale Druggists,
Atlanta, Ga., January 24, 1882.

Messrs. McBride & Co.:

Your "Gate City Stone Filter" is a splendid success. I have tried it thoroughly, and unhesitatingly say it is the best filter I ever saw for filtering water and other liquids,

J. W. RANKIN.

jan 16d1yabove we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 7-16d; in New York, at 11 9-16c; in Atlanta, at 11c.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, local rains, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 14, 10:31, P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF TATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.26	62	57	S. W.	Fresh	.03	Lt. rain.
Augusta	30.[illegible]8	63	...	....	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30 26	62	41	....	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.22	68	65	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.20	67	67	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.29	74	...	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.2[illegible]	63	58	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.25	6[illegible]	58	N. W.	Light	.28	Hy rain.
Port Eads	30.27	60	60	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.24	65	65	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.21	66	...	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14 inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

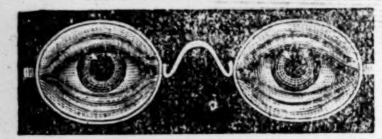
ATLANTA, GA., February 14, 1882.

TIME	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
6:31 a. m.	30.22	58	55	W.	Gent.	.05	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.28	61	57	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.							
2:31 "	30.23	66	57	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
6:31 "	30.25	64	57	S. W.	Gent.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.26	62	57	S. W.	Fresh	.03	Lt. rain.

Mean daily bar	30.236	Maximum ther	66.5
Mean daily ther	62.1	Minimum ther	57.8
Mean daily humid	82.3	Total rainfall	.08

H HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you wil find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT.
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

jan8-dtf 8th p un wea

WE ARE OPENING

NEW GOODS

EVERY DAY.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
34 Whitehall St.

feb 1—d'f 1st col 8thp

An Assignment Yesterday.

H. C. Pope, the well known Whitehall street hatter, made an assignment yesterday to A. G. Howard, of Howard, Wood & Co. The assignment was quite unexpected to many, as Mr. Pope has had a good trade ever since he opened business in Atlanta. Mr. Pope was not in a communicative mood yesterday and all the facts could not be obtained. While as courteous as ever, he said that he did not desire to enter into the details of the causes which led to his failure. It is understood that the assignment was made for the protection of all the creditors, a part of whom were endeavoring to take an advantage. The books have not been examined yet, but the liabilities are supposed to be about eight thousand dollars, and the nominal assets are enough to cover the amount. The good assets are by no means so large, and a forced sale of the stock would be a great sacrifice. It is expected that a settlement will be made and that Mr. Pope will resume business soon.

Knocked on the Head.

About noon yesterday quite an excitement was created on Marietta street, near Broad, by a difficulty which occurred in Jarrell's saloon, and which came near having a fatal termination. It appears that two white men known as W. T. Buck and Pete Dunlap became involved in a quarrel, which ended in a fight. During the fight Dunlap picked up a heavy spittoon which he hurled at Buck's head with great force. His aim was good, and the missile struck Buck just above the right eye, knocking him to the floor, where he lay until picked up by those who witnessed the affair. The lick made two ugly wounds from which the blood was flowing in profusion, and which frightened those who saw the injured man. He was removed to Dr. Thad Johnson's office, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was carried to his home on Marietta street.

Dunlap was arrested and calaboosed.

Death of an Atlantean.

The many friends of the family of Mr. M. P. Kiser, of this city, were grieved yesterday morning to learn of his death, which occurred about 11 o'clock, a.m., at his residence, 378 South Pryor street. For the past year Mr. Kiser has been suffering from cancer of the bowels, and for the past three months his death has been anticipated by those who knew his real condition, but despite this fact his death was a great blow to many, so high was the esteem in which he was held. For years Mr. Kiser has been one of Atlanta's progressive, energetic business men, and his death creates a vacancy that cannot easily be filled. Mr Kiser, in addition to many friends, was surrounded by a host of near relatives who feel greatly this deep affliction. His funeral will take place this afernoon at 2:30 o'clock, from his late residence.

A Handsome Present.

Yesterday morning Captain Dave Wylie, train master of the Western and Atlantic railroad, was presented by the employes of that road, a handsome $200 suit of furniture. The present was purchased from P. H. Snook, and was presented by Messrs. F. D. Bush, D. G. McEachen, and C. F. Shumate.

PERSONAL.

Deputy Revenue Collector E. M. Brown, of Macon, is in the city.

Mr. G. F. Marbut, of LaVeta, Colorado, and formerly of Atlanta, is visiting relatives near this city.

Mr. Robert Ober and Mr. John F. Gibbson, two leading fertilizer manufacturers of Baltimore, are in the city.

Judge J. H. King, of Espen, Colorado, and a grandson of the late Chief-Justice J. H. Lumpkin, has been in the city a day or two visiting relatives.

While the large number of friends of Miss Ella Foreacre, of this city, will regret her absence, they will be pleased to learn that she is a pupil at the excellent school of Mrs. Jones, 46 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore.

Special religious services continue to be held in the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Hoyte will preach to-night, and on each ensuing night during this week. Nine persons have been admitted to the church since the meeting began.

Mr. L. A. Allen, one of the aldermen of Kansas City, is at the Kimball house. He is visiting the various cities of the union with a view to learning all the eccentricities of city government, and more especially the improvements of streets. He will call upon our city magnates to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAZEL KIRKE.—This beautiful play was again presented at DeGive's opera house last night, and to a large and fashionable audience. The production was as satisfactory as it was the evening before. Miss Effie Ellsler looked as well as she acted the winning, trusting girl, and throughout the performance responded to the requirements of the role in a way that shows a fine interpretaion of the character. Mr. C. W. Couldock's "Dunstan Kirke," gave the same consistent impersonation of the man of iron will, that will not bend and is only broken at last by overwhelming misfortune. Mr. Bowser parted his blonde wig in the center and with the additional natural facility of a slight lisp made "Pittaeus Green" a most amusing person. The Madison Square theatre company is a good one, with its even and admirable excellence in every character. Even down to Clara, the maid, every part is strongly drawn. As it was Monday night, so too last night, the interest did not flag for a moment from the time Dunstan Kirke pronounced the curse upon his daughter until Mr. Pittaeus Green pronounced the epilogue.

ESTEY ORGAN CONCERT.—The twenty-fourth musical evening of the Estey Organ company was given last evening at the ware-rooms of the company. The house was filled with the best of our citizens, and their testimonials of pleasures were sufficiently marked to have the renewal of these delightful entertainments. The following was the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Extracts from Haydn. Organ solo—Mr. Samuel Bradley.
2. The Pilot—Millard. Vocal duet—Mr. Bradley, Mr. C. M. Cady.
3. Polacca Brilliante—Weber. Piano solo—Miss M. E. Ketchum.
4. I Love My Love in the Morning—Allen. Vocal trio—Miss Sarah D. Cady, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cady.
5. The Clang of the Woolen Shoon—Molloy. Vocal solo—Mr. Cady.

PART SECOND.

1. Napolitaine—Lee. Vocal solo—Miss Cady.
2. Les Couriers—Ritter. Piano solo—Miss Ketchum.
3. When I Know that Thou Art Near Me—Abt. Vocal duet—Miss Cady, Mr. Cady.
4. If On the Meads—Gumbert. Vocal solo—Mr. Bradley.
5. Waltz Song—Vogel. Mr. Charles Holmes, Mr. Ed White, Mr. Charles Krutch, Mr. John Lively.

Miss Cady, Miss Ketchum and Mr. Bradley won encores, but it was reserved for the male quartette to carry off the honors of the evening. Although they were last upon the programme, they were encored and double encored, and the audience refused to leave till they sang three times.

HAVERLY'S EUROPEAN MASTODON MINSTRELS.—There are a great many people in our city who do not laugh sufficiently—who do not relax and bend and give up thought and care and business. Some of them show it; they look misanthropic, cadaverous. There are others who have jaundice and other "of the thousand ills which flesh is heir to." Now, if they would put away medicine, thoughts of pain, lay aside life's anxieties and go to DeGive's opera house to-night, Haverly's forty minstrels will afford you a few hours of enjoyable mirth, and the result will perhaps be that many will laugh so much that it will lead to their being jolly, generous, healthy persons. The Louisville, Ky., Commercial, speaking of them, says: The second night of the European mastodon minstrels was the occasion of even greater success than the first. It may be accepted as the verdict everywhere that this troupe is the very best negro minstrel troupe in existence. The difficulty with which the enterprise has had to contend from the first is its huge size. Nothing could be more natural than the impression that where quantity was made such a feature, quality must be neglected. But the fact is, the organization has more intrinsic and individual merit than any other ever projected. It is absolutely without a rival.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON.—This young heroic actor, supported by the charming actress, Miss Kate Byron, and a good comedy combination, will occupy DeGive's opera house Friday and Saturday nights and at matinee Saturday afternoon. His plays are good ones and are full of fun. Good houses greet him all over the country. In his company are several actors who rank deservedly high in their specialties.

MISS EMMA ABBOTT.—This lady and her company will occupy DeGive's opera house the evenings of the 22d and 23d instant, with a matinee. She has improved her company by the addition of several eminent artists, and the chorus has been reorganized and recruited, so that with young and fresh voices, set off with rich costumes, the ensemble of the company is complete in vocal capacity, and in picturesque effect. A St. Louis paper says:

"Miss Emma Abbott made a glorious success in her first St. Louis essayal of the part of Mignonette in The Chimes of Normandy at the grand opera house. Her singing was beyond all doubt the finest that has been heard in America, and her acting of the part was as good as her singing. The large audience who witnessed the performance were perfectly carried away with the piece. Mme. Adelina Patti and Mr. Nicolini occupied a box, and seemed to be highly pleased with the work. Patti took a bouquet from her waist and threw it to Miss Abbott. The following letter was yesterday received by Miss Abbott, which shows how much her work is appreciated by the grandest of modern singers, who will appear at Pope's to-morrow night:

"My Darling Little Pet—How sorrow I am not to have seen you as you called. I went out for a little air, as I felt bad about ma tete, but that matters little. I should so much like to go to hear you this evening, you darling. You cannot conceive the great pleasure it affords me to see how brilliantly you get on after such a hard and struggling life. May God protect you and give you all the blessings you so well deserve is the wish of your true and loving friend, ADELINA PATTI."

From her repertoire Miss Abbott will give us the following operas: On the 22d "Fra Diavolo;" at matinee, Thursday, "Patience," and on Thursday night "Lucia."

PROFESSOR CURR.

His Lecture Upon the English House of Commons.

The audience which greeted Professor Curr last night was a fine one, both in point of numbers and intelligence, and the manner in which his lecture was received must have pleased this gentleman, who is winning golden opinions as a lecturer. He began his remarks by a reference to the grand old pile of Westminster palace, the scene of so many stirring debates and parliamentary episodes. Westminster palace was thought to be the most perfect specimen of gothic architecture in the country. He described in skilful language the appearance of the palace, and then conducted his hearers in imagination through its precincts.

He then spoke of the professional gentlemen who frequented the palace, and of the crowds which congregated to hear the renowned speakers. He told of the manner in which the multitudes gained admittance to the galleries, and depicted the disappointment of those who went away because there was no more room.

The lecturer then described the appearance of the speaker's chair, or pulpit, the ladies' gallery, which is seated far overhead, and boxed in as if, instead of ladies, they were so many wild beasts. There, he said, you may presume is the beauty of England, so far as one could judge by the rustle of silks, for no one could see them. Like the stranger's gallery, the ladies' gallery was quite inadequate to the demands made upon it, and at one time it was only seated for 25 or 30 people. The reporter's gallery next claimed the lecturer's attention' and he devoted a good portion of his time in giving amusing sketches of reporting experiences, the dissatisfaction of some of the members who thought their speeches were not properly reported and who wanted them verbatim, and their still greater dissatisfaction when they were so reported. In this connection he gave some most amusing illustrations of some of the peculiarities of various members, which convulsed his audience with laughter. He also gave it as his opinion that the gentlemen who had charge of the reporting of the parliamentary speeches were men of greater minds and keener intellects than most of those who made them, and concluding by quoting the words of Mr. Gladstone, in which he paid a very high compliment to the gentlemen of the press. Neither in the United States nor in Canada, was reporting carried out to the extent, nor with the accuracy with which it was done in the old country. The lecturer alluded to the attempt to establish a newspaper, that would give verbatim reports of every speaker, of its signal failure, and of the contempt which it brought upon the members, who were characterized as so many idiots, by way of illustrating the importance of the reporters' work. He touched in succession upon the peculiarities of individual members, their modes of address and so forth, and by his droll delineation of these peculiarities kept his audience in a roar. But more especially was this the case when he, in touching upon the reasons why men ought to get into parliament, gave the wish to have the significant M. P. at one's name, which was a sure road to getting a high salary as the director of some great railway, insurance company, or something of that sort; that one might hear their daughter spoken of as Miss So-and-so, daughter of So-and so, M. P.; and because they had money, and had only to call out, "Come along John, we've plenty of money," did they obtain a seat. The lecturer followed up this by introducing the "Booin' Scene" in Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, which he did in a manner that would have done credit to the best actor on the stage. He then related with telling effect many amusing episodes and sharp passages of arms, which had occurred on the floor of the house, most of which he had been personally a witness of. He took occasion to point out the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, a true noble English gentleman, as the certain successor of Mr. Disraeli as the leader of the conservative party in the house, but said that it would be impossible to conjecture who would succeed Mr. Gladstone—things were getting mixed up so generally, that no one could tell that, but he felt sure that Mr. Gathorne Hardy was to be the coming man as leader of the present government. After speaking for about one hour and three-quarters the lecturer wound up with a most able, eloquent and impassioned peroration on the lessons to be taken from their visit to the house.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW CARPETS.

NEW SHOES.

OVERCOATS.!
REVERSIBLES!
ULSTERETTES!
NOBBY BUSINESS SUITS!
ELEGANT DRESS SUITS!
LARGE INVOICE! NEW DESIGNS.!
JUST OPENED
—AT—

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

671 sep18—d1y un cham boy & co

THE FREEDOM LIST.

The Valentines Which Captain Nelms Sent Out Yesterday.

The following discharges were sent out yesterday by Captain John W. Nelms, principal keeper of the penitentiary:

Nathan Burdell, sent from Greene county, March 23, 1881, for one year, will be discharged from the camps of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, March 23, 1882; Webb Callaway, sent from Troup county, June 8, 1880, for two years, will be discharged from Smith's camp in Oglethorpe county, March 13; Floyd Johnson, sent from Sumter county, October 25, 1877, for five years, will be discharged from B. G. Lockett's camp, March 27; Charles Goolsby, sent from Jasper county, October 29th, 1877, for five years will be discharged from W. D. Grant's camp, March 27th; Burke Hines, sent from Putnam county October 9th, 1877, for five years, will be discharged from Dade coal mines March 8th; Tom Hainey, sent from Sumter county, October 25th, 1877, for five years will be discharged from Lockett's camp March 24th; James Hunter, sent from Jackson county September 6th, 1878, for four years, will be discharged from the camps of W. D. Grant March 19th; Willis Jones, sent from Thomas county October 25th, 1877, for five years, will be discharged from Lockett's camp March 28; Henry Long, sent from Spalding county November 28th, 1875, for six years, will be discharged from W. D. Grant's camp, March 10th; Boswell Moghan, sent from Dougherty county October 1, 1877, will be discharged from Lockett's camp March 1st; Dan Robinson, sent from Warren county November 6, 1877, for five years, will be discharged from W. D. Grant's camp April 4th; Gus Robinson, sent from Washington county September 28, 1878, for four years, will be discharged from W. B. Lowe's Augusta camp April 6th; Charles Williams, sent from Dade county October 4, 1877, for five years, will be discharged from C. B. Howard's gang, in Dade coal mines, March 3d; Bristow Walltower, sent from Liberty, for two years, will be discharged from W. D. Grant's camp March 10th.

THE TENNESSEE BONDS.

A Modification of the Decision Asked For.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—In the supreme court to day on the Tennessee bond injunction case, the counsel for the funding board made an application to modify the decree so as to enjoin the funding into bonds with tax-receivable coupons, but to permit the funding to proceed. If the bonds do not contain such coupons, decision will, in this event, merely have expunged the tax coupon feature from the act, funding would then proceed in hundred and three bonds with the ordinary coupons. The court has the application under advisement.

The Ashley Phosphate Company.

Elsewhere appears the card of this company. The fertilizers are of the highest grades and of uniform quality, and are regarded as standard by the trade. The company is one of the best in Charleston, and is worthy of the confidence of the people.

A Good Move.

MONTREAL, February 14.—[Special.]—The Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal has served notice to quit on all tenants of church property who are selling liquor thereon.

A Decided Improvement.

Mr. A Lambert, the popular flowerist, has opened a salesroom at No. 14 South Broad street and has transformed that hitherto barren locality into a blooming garden of rich and fragrant flowers. He makes some of the most beautiful boquets, and keeps a large supply of flowers, evergreens, roses, fruit trees, bulbs, vegetable seeds, flower seeds, cut flowers, etc.

Accidentally Shot.

About ten o'clock last night a young lady residing on Williams street was, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, shot through both legs. The wounds were dressed by a physician, who says the injuries are slight. The pistol when discharged was in the hands of a young gentleman.

Selling Whisky to Minors.

Captain Starnes yesterday arrested S. Simons, a Decatur street liquor dealer. The charge brought against Simons is selling whisky without license. He was released upon bond.

For Medical Treatment.

William Dores, of LaGrange, reached Atlanta yesterday, and is at the National hotel. Mr. Dores comes to Atlanta to receive treatment for a wound recently received at his home near LaGrange. Dr. Allen Johnson is attending him.

B. F. Avery & Sons, are to move from their present quarters and are closing out their enormous stock of wagons and carriages at panic prices.

Two Mormon colonies in Arizona pay no territorial or county taxes. They are so isolated that the cost of collection is much more than the taxes.

HERE IS THE PREMIUM OIL STOVE

The Adams Westlake Manufacturing Co. Non-Explosive Oil Stove warranted safe in all particulars, economical, clean and neat, the best heater and baker in the market. The only Oil Stove Awarded a Premium at the Great International Cotton Exposition, held in Atlanta. Medal recommended. See list of awards, group 29, class 12. The Blue Ribbon Stove. For sale by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, 36 and 38 Peachtree St., corner Walton.

feb8—d2w 8thp

At the Kimball from Georgia.

E T Brown, Athens; C A Hight, J A Rounsaville, W T Smith, Rome; George H Waring, Georgia; Miss J Strickland, Ackworth; F A Frost, J G Fruit, R S McFarland, LaGrange; L N Trammell, LaGrange; L S Ledbetter, Cartersville; H C Cunningham, Savannah; W H Hackett, Cartersville; Leslie E Campbell, Athens.

Suicide by Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia "Well's Health Renewer." The greatest tonic, best bilious and Liver Remedy known. $1. Druggists. Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Photographs—Ferrotypes.

Having opened a new Photograph Gallery at 9½ Peachtree street, arranged for the best light, supplied with the best and latest improved apparatus and adding to these advantages twenty-five years' practical experience, I confidently guarantee satisfaction and respectfully solicit your patronage.

feb15—d1t I. S. BROADAWAY.

A CHANCE FOR ALL!

Having to vacate the house we now occupy, we offer the stock we now have in store at very reduced prices.

Iron Axle Farm Wagons,
Thimble Skein Farm Wagons,
Spring Wagons,
Buggies and Phaetons.

Merchants and farmers will find this a rare chance to purchase a good Wagon Buggy, Phaeton, Carriage or Jersey Wagon VERY CHEAP. You will find this work all first-class. Call and examine.

B. F. AVERY & SONS,
Cor. Alabama and Forsyth Sts.

Atlanta, February 15th, 1882.
feb15—d3t 8thp

NEW GOODS!

SPRING GOODS!
SPRING GOODS!

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

—HAS—

JUST OPENED

10,000 yards new and beautiful Spring Calicoes, 5c yard.

20,000 yards of the handsomest Spring Prints made.

ALL NEW! ALL FRESH!
This Season's Printing!
New Spring Calicoes!
New Spring Worsteds!
BEAUTIFUL STYLES!

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

10,000 yards of the choicest Pacific Mills Worsteds.

8,000 yards solid colored single width Alpacas.

4,600 yards beautiful Spring De' Beges.

100 pieces Novelties in "Melange" Goods.

ALL NEW!

JUST OPENED!

New Laces, New Ribbons, New Hamburg Edgings, New Collars, New Rouchings, New Veilings, New Hosiery and Gloves.

N. B.---A superb line of new

BLACK CASHMERES

Just opened at

JOHN KEELY'S

Five car lots Flour to arrive. Three grades. Will sell in ton or car lots. JOHN P. MORRIS
420 feb12 tf Office 13 South Pryor street.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

I am selling many lines of goods for less than any house South. Now don't say, after reading this, that it is a mere advertisement and don't amount to anything. I tell you that it means just what it claims. I have got the goods and prices to prove the assertion, and you won't be met by the old dodge when you call, "Just Out."

D.H. DOUGHERTY

Let me insist that you call and see how low I am selling goods and my word for it, you will call again.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

I am doing a rousing business in

SHOES

D.H. DOUGHERTY

I am offering great drives in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Handkerchiefs and Ladies Neckwear at sweeping drives to close out.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

One price to all and that the lowest. One treatment to all and that the kindest and most prompt. I can save you money over any house South of Philadelphia. Try me and then if you don't find it so don't believe me when I advertise low prices. If it were not so I would not say so.

After Eighteen Years.

MACON, GA., March, 1881.

Dear Sir:—I have seen Sanodine used on an ulcer of 18 years standing, accompanied with erysipelas, and the result has been most gratifying, effecting an almost complete cure with a few applications. I cheerfully commend it to all afflicted with erysipelas, ulcers or skin diseases, as the most effective remedy I have ever known. BRIDGES SMITH.

Price 50 cents. Sold everywhere.
feb12-d1w

TO THE
BUSINESS MEN OF ATLANTA

SOME IMPRESSION SEEMS TO EXIST THAT I have gone out of the Printing Business.

THIS IS AN ERROR.

I am still at the old stand No. 38 Broad street, and am prepared to give

PERFECT SATISFACTION

on any orders given me. Give me a trial.

W. H. SCOTT,
Successor to Dodson & Scott.
feb10 2t—fri sun tues 5thp

Thousands

of people are trying the new BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM CIGARETTES." This we know by the way they are selling but still there are some who haven't tried them yet.

We are very anxious to have every smoker try a package, smoking them carefully and critically.

We expect BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM CIGARETTES to succeed on their *merit alone.* We have no inducement other than quality and purity to offer as a reason why you should smoke them but if our claims are true, this is reason enough.

This matter of PURE CIGARETTES is of just as much interest to you as it is to us, and if BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM CIGARETTES are as good and pure as we claim, you want to know it, and of course will use them. If they are not then you ought to know that.

WE KNOW these cigarettes are perfectly PURE, and contain the BEST tobacco the world affords, so we have perfect confidence in their success.

Thinking you would like to know what smokers who have tried BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM CIGARETTES think of them, we append a few of the many testimonials received from well known parties in Chicago.

General Western Office Allan Line,
72 La Salle St., July 22, 1881.

"First acquired the habit of smoking cigarettes while in the Turkish provinces years ago. Have tried almost all kinds made in America and hitherto preferred ——and——, but in my opinion Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes now beat them all and will be my choice hereafter."
CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Gen. Manager.

National Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Exchange, 150 Dearborn St., Room 23,
July 23, 1881.

"In response to your request in the Daily News would say that I have tried Blackwell Bull Durham Cigarettes. I shall hereafter smoke no other brand. They are par excellence.
W. A. LAMB, Asst. Manager.

J. W. Butler, Paper Co.
184 and 186 Monroe St.
July 23 1881.

"I have tried all the leading brands of cigarettes and after a thorough and critical test of Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes I take pleasure in saying that I consider them decidedly better than any other brand and hereafter shall smoke nothing else. A. PHILLIPS.

Farmer's Review.
Clark and Adams St. July 23, 1881.

"I gave up cigarette smoking long ago as I could not get any I liked. I can honestly say that Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes are most agreeable even to my fastidious palate."
GEO. W. HILL, Publisher.

229 W. Madison St., July 22, 1881.

"I smoke cigarettes exclusively, buy about four packages per week. I bought a package of Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes after the first advertisement came out in the Tribune. They are the best cigarettes I ever smoked, and will no doubt have a great run."
GEO W. UNDERWOOD.

Chicago July 22, 1881.

"Have tried many brands of cigarettes but find all of them very impure and causing a bad feeling in stomach, but hearing fo Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes tried them and am well satisfied they are the best on the market." S WILE.

158 Clark St., July 22, 1881.

"Have tried Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes and find them superior to any other that I have used"
SOL. A. LEWINSOHN.

Southern Hotel, July 22, 1881.

"Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes are superior to any I have smoked"
E. A. PARKER.

8 South Clark St., July 22, 1881.

"Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes are the best I have ever smoked."
I. W. CHURCH.

July 22, 1881.

"Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes take the cake."
M. E. HALLY.

The genuine BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM CIGARETTES have the trade mark of the BULL on every package.